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COMMON SENSE TO RULE DEBTS, LINDSAY SAYS

Walking in Middle of Road,
Ambassador Says, After
Talk With Roosevelt

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—Machinery for the Anglo-American debt negotiations are in motion today looking to a world conference on economics, and, indeed, the whole world situation, with a view to bringing about international rehabilitation that will be globe-encompassing in its application and bestowals.

This was indicated in a statement issued by President-Elect Roosevelt after he and Sir Ronald Lindsay, British Ambassador to the United States, who yesterday arrived in New York from England, had held a two-hour conference at the President-Elect's New York City home in East Sixty-fifth Street. The statement read:

"The British Ambassador has given to Mr. Roosevelt unofficially the views of the British Government touching the broader aspects of the world economic and other situations.

"The conversation between them was confined to the general aspect of the problems. No specific proposals relating to the World Economic Conference or inter-governmental debts were discussed.

"Resumption of the conversations will take place at an early date. Mr. Roosevelt will ask the new Secretary of State, when the choice is announced, to confer unofficially on these same subjects."

This was believed to indicate that these conversations would be held with the consent of the present Administration before the inauguration on March 4, with the result that no time would be lost in getting the negotiations well under way.

Mr. Roosevelt refused to amplify his formal statement, neither would he say whether the Far Eastern situation was included in the term "general" used by him to describe the scope of his talk with Sir Ronald. He stressed, however, that the nature of the matters touched upon was not specific, leading to the belief that their conversation centered upon the modus operandi for adjusting the world economic structure just as quickly as it could be done.

Sir Ronald also declined to interpret further the statement of the President-Elect, which was prepared in his presence, beyond voicing his approval of it. He was equally noncommittal when interviewed on his arrival here on board the steamship Majestic, of the White Star Line. However, when queried on whether he was optimistic regard-

ing the outcome of the Anglo-American negotiations, he nodded and said:

"Lots of difficulties and lots of common sense exist. We are walking straight now in the middle of the road. We still think we've got plenty of common sense to handle the situation."

Mr. Roosevelt was the guest and speaker at the Manhattan Club, the oldest national Democratic club in the United States, at a dinner in his honor last night, and was elected to honorary membership in the club, just as Grover Cleveland and Woodrow Wilson had been before him.

Dr. Woolley Gets Rollins Degree

WINTER PARK, Fla., Feb. 21 (AP)—Material disarmament among nations is unlikely until "moral disarmament" becomes universal among peoples, Dr. Mary E. Woolley, president of Mount Holyoke College, said in a prepared speech at Founders Day exercises celebrating the forty-eighth anniversary of Rollins College yesterday.

It became evident during the World Disarmament Conference at Geneva which Dr. Woolley attended last year as delegate from the United States, she said, "that the real protection of the world in the day in which we live is the good will of the peoples toward one another."

The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Dr. Woolley during the exercises. Other recipients of honorary degrees included: Charles Downer Eason, professor of history at Columbia University, Doctor of Literature; the Rev. William Pierson Merrill, pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church, New York City, Doctor of Humanities; and Helen Rogers Reid, vice-president of the New York Herald Tribune, as Doctor of Humanities.

Canada Awaits American Move.

(Continued from Page 1)

States. He said that there had been a standing offer for reciprocal free trade of many commodities with the United States ever since 1879, and although there had been substantial changes in the successive offers since the time of Sir Leonard Tilley, in 1911, Sir Wilfrid Laurier suggesting complete reciprocity, the United States had never responded on a basis that the Dominion could accept and finally, under the Fordney-McCumber and the Smoot-Hawley tariffs, had raised the trade barriers higher than ever.

Mr. Bennett thought that this was not an opportune time in which to press the resolution. Canada's position of 1879 still stands, he said, and it was up to the United States to make the first move.

"Willing as we may be," Mr. Bennett continued, "and always have been to consider any fair and reasonable proposals, as the former Prime Minister, now leader of the Opposition" (Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King), "has stated, no man will stand up in this House today and express the view that we should place ourselves in such a position that as a result of the action we take, that which we have built up by such an intense effort may be destroyed."

Mr. John Vallance, Saskatchewan Liberal, thought that the resolution should go to a vote, thus "intimating to the people of the United States that Canada is still willing to enter into reciprocal agreements with them." He was particularly interested in finding a market for cattle.

It was Mr. King's opinion that the resolution should have the unanimous approval of the House. Never, he declared, has the need been so great nor the time so ripe for reciprocity with the United States, and negotiations to this end should start immediately.

If the Imperial Economic Conference interfered with Canada's making reciprocal agreements with outside countries, then he thought that the conference pact should be altered so as not to stand in the way with reciprocal agreements with the United States.

The Government is expected to move an amendment to the resolution.

Memorial to Red Cross Nurses Symbolizes Humane Services



MONUMENT TO BE ERECTED IN WASHINGTON
Sculpture in Memory of Jane A. Delano, Head of the American Nursing Section in World War, is Work of Dr. R. Tait McKenzie of Philadelphia.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PHILADELPHIA—A symbolic memorial to Red Cross nurses in memory of Jane A. Delano, head of the American nursing services during the World War, is nearing completion in the studio of Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, Philadelphia sculptor.

When finished the monument will be 33 feet in length and will be installed at one end of the garden in the rear of the American Red Cross headquarters in Washington, D. C. The unveiling ceremony will probably take place on Memorial Day.

The memorial consists of a symbolic figure that reaches forward with outstretched hands against a plain architectural background shaped like a stele. Planting around the memorial will emphasize this stele effect, the severity of which is further accentuated by the perpendicular treatment of the drapery. The figure is seven feet in height.

"At first," said Dr. McKenzie in his studio, "it was suggested that a nurse's uniform be used, but it soon became apparent that choice among the four nursing sisterhoods would be impracticable. Besides, although the memorial is in memory of Miss Delano, its significance has been broadened to embrace all nurses. This renders the spirit impersonal and the symbolic treatment is the only solution."

The figure will be cast in bronze. The background stele is to be of marble, and there will be two exedra wings around which evergreens and shrubs will be planted. The landscaping is being done by Mr. Noel Chamberlain of New York City, while the architects are Trowbridge and Livingston, also of New York.

The rear of the monument will present the effect of a simple, dignified stele. The memorial faces the length of the Red Cross garden, and will be separated from the Chapter House by a sunken road.

On the low pedestal of the figure will be placed this inscription: "To Jane A. Delano and 296 nurses who died in the war, 1914-1918."

Miss Delano, during her long service with the Red Cross, received no salary. Her ideal was to build a trained nursing service, and she gave herself gladly to the task. Her connection with the Red Cross began

during the Spanish-American War. After the reorganization of the Red Cross in 1905 Miss Delano was chosen chairman of the national committee. She also became superintendent of the Army Nurse Corps, but resigned that position in 1911 to give her entire time to the Red Cross.

After the declaration of war in 1917 Miss Delano became director of the department of nursing that handled all American nursing during the World War. In this capacity she went to France to superintend the work of nursing there in the army hospitals. It was her biggest task. Returning to America in 1918, she supervised necessary work, but sailed for France again in 1919 to make a last survey of the activities there. In April of that year she passed away in line of duty at the Savenay Base Hospital, Paris.

As a memorial to her parents, Miss Delano left a legacy to be used to defray the expenses of two nurses in districts that might not otherwise be able to provide such service.

Among her many honors foreign and American are two posthumous awards, that of the Distinguished Service Medal of the United States, and that of the gold medal of the Red Cross, she being the first recipient of the latter.

The committee in charge of the memorial includes Miss Adda Eldredge, chairman, Miss Helen F. Draper, Miss Georgia Nevins, Miss Clara D. Noyes, Miss Mary H. Robert and Maj. Julia C. Stimson.

CANADA AIRWAYS TO CO-ORDINATE LINES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MONTREAL—Consideration of a Canadian transcontinental air line captured the attention at a conference here of assistant general managers of Canadian Airways Ltd. assembled from all parts of Canada.

It was realized that the establishment of a service between the Atlantic and Pacific entails the solution of many problems, particularly of a topographical nature. Although there is no immediate possibility of an airway across Canada, officials intend to be prepared for any eventualities.

O'NEAL ASSERTS DEFLATION CAN BE HALTED NOW

Farm Bureau Head Says It
Is Economic Crime to
Let It Continue

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—With a score of suggestions for alleviating the present adverse economic conditions already piled up, a Senate committee began its second week by hearing a representative of the farmers. Mr. Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, declared that, "It will be the greatest economic crime in history if nothing is done to check the process of deflation."

Criticizing those who would let deflation continue to the bitter end, Mr. O'Neal said, "I challenge this philosophy of despair and assert that, to a very large degree, this catastrophe was preventable and that it is now curable."

"The people of the United States," the Farm Bureau Federation head declared, "are opposed to the present process of inflation and we recommend that a fixed price of gold should continue no longer to be the arbiter of our destiny and that we should establish a policy of varying the price of gold and make our dollar rubber as to weight and honest, sound, hard and fixed as to value, instead of our present dollar which is hard, fixed and sound as to weight and rubber as to value."

Mr. O'Neal advocated the raising of commodity prices and stabilization of the purchasing power of the dollar at the average level in the period 1921-1929. The present system of exchange has broken down, he said, pointing out that 144 communities in 29 states are using

wooden money or scrip in the place of currency today, "in direct violation of the Constitution of the United States."

Deflationists, Mr. O'Neal warned, are advocating a scaling-down process that will mean a reduction in every pay envelope, scaling down of private debts, wholesale defaults of public debts, drastic reduction of taxes, reorganization of the entire structure of government, further security declines, crashes of great commercial concerns and vanishing private fortunes.

"While these economic thumb-screws are being turned," he warned, "you will have to hold down two hot kettles that are already in danger of boiling over."

One kettle he named unemployment in the cities, the other the mortgage and tax delinquency problem.

"You will have to keep always one jump ahead of these unemployment and tax delinquency problems while the deflation program is being carried through; for if they ever overtake us, no man can predict the outcome."

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Doris Moore, Wollaston, Mass.
Marguerite Peabody, Wollaston, Mass.
Munro M. H. Ayers, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. M. Thorne, Newcastle, Maine.
Mrs. C. C. Elliott, Brooks, Alta., Can.
C. C. Elliott, Brooks, Alta., Can.

Tariffs on Sugar Found Disrupting The U. S. Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MADISON, Wis.—United States tariffs on sugar have failed in their primary purpose of aiding the American farmer and have disrupted the sugar industry, three University of Wisconsin economists declared in a report sent to President-Elect Roosevelt and members of Congress.

Professors John R. Commons, B. H. Hibbard and W. A. Morton compiled the report after an extensive study in which Dr. Lippert Ellis of Oklahoma Agricultural College participated.

"The consumer pays about \$250,000,000 more annually for his sugar because of this (two cents a pound) duty," the report says. "This is an added expense to the average American family of approximately \$10 a year."

"Farmers in the United States lose rather than gain by the sugar duty and the chief benefits go to sugar plantation owners in the Philippine Islands, Puerto Rico and Hawaii."

"Many sugar producers in the United States and Cuba are being forced into bankruptcy despite the tariff."

"Local business interests force legislators to erect higher and higher tariff barriers. In these demands the business interests have been shortsighted and have destroyed the profitability of the industry."

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Pepsodent announces a notable new discovery

An entirely new cleansing and polishing material has been developed—twice as soft as polishing materials in common use. Teeth are given higher polish—FILM stains disappear completely

THE Pepsodent Laboratories announce a new discovery—a revolutionary discovery contained in Pepsodent Tooth Paste for more than six months.

Pepsodent's policy has always been to improve. Now once more Pepsodent advances. This time through a notable new discovery—a new cleansing and polishing material that possesses three exclusive virtues:

1. It stands unsurpassed in removing stained, unsightly FILM.
2. The new texture is invisibly fine. As a result it imparts a higher polish to enamel—a brilliant gloss or luster.
3. The new material is safe—this is most important of all. Safe because it softens, twice as soft—as polishing material in common use.

Keeps teeth lovelier—safely

Pepsodent's new cleansing and polishing material brings a change in teeth's appearance within a few days' time. Newly discovered, it is different, totally different from any other now in use.

These facts are interesting: This discovery followed 7 years of research . . . 3 tons of raw materials were used in laboratory

tests . . . we held a competition from among the ablest minds in chemistry . . . new equipment had to be invented, then erected . . . the process is a carefully guarded secret.

The idea was simple: To combine super film-removing power with super safety and yet retain the original appearance and taste of Pepsodent. A seemingly hopeless task, but Pepsodent has solved it!

Pepsodent—special FILM-removing tooth paste

Removing FILM is, and always will be, Pepsodent's chief duty. Today's Pepsodent performs that duty better than any other tooth paste.

Film is that slippery coating on your teeth. It absorbs the stains that make teeth unattractive. Removing FILM is important to beauty and cleanliness.

Get a tube of Pepsodent today. Note how smooth and creamy. It is safe . . . utterly safe . . . on the softest baby teeth and the most delicate enamel. Pepsodent is today's outstanding scientific tooth paste.

**Times Change
and We Change With Them**

THE two hundred and first anniversary of the birth of George Washington makes us think of the great changes in ways of living that have come about since 1732, when Washington was born.

Those were primitive, pioneer days. Each family raised its own food supply. The dinner table was literally just one step from the farm. As villages, towns and cities grew up, life became more complicated and it was no longer possible for the family to

grow its own food, or to deal direct with the farmer. At first there were trading posts; then general stores; then grocery stores; and finally, stores like A & P that cut out all unnecessary expenses in handling food and bring it direct from its sources to you.

Tallow candles and kerosene lamps have had their day and served their purpose. Today we live in the era of electricity and A & P's modern methods of direct food distribution. Times have certainly changed since 1732.

The Great ATLANTIC & PACIFIC Tea Co.

USE PEPSODENT TWICE A DAY

JAPAN'S REBUFS OF CONCILIATION TOLD AT GENEVA

(Continued from Page 1)

ability to exert united international influence hereafter as a peace-maker.

London stock exchange movements have been so discounted in advance that little further fall in Japanese and Chinese bonds has occurred. But British foreign market dealers have become reluctant to take such securities upon their books, and some business has been done in marine insurance marked "for war risks only" at three shillings per cent for neutral vessels with grain from Australia arriving at Chinese and Japanese ports this month and next. Significant inquiries for British tonnage for manganese shipments to Japan are also reported.

One of the points to which attention is directed here is the situation liable to arise in isolated Japanese concessions in Tientsin, Hankow and other treaty ports where the question of Chinese retaliation might

arise. There are small Japanese garrisons at these points, and the situation is consequently exceedingly delicate, especially with Tientsin, owing to its close association with Peking.

Cannoning Started

MUKDEN, Manchuria, Feb. 21 (AP)—Heavy cannonading was heard here today from Chaoanang, heralding the preliminary movements in the great Jehol offensive. Decisive fighting occurred along the Chinchow-Peipiao Railroad, which the Japanese covet for the transportation of troops. Clashes also were reported to have occurred at Kailu. Mukden was swarming with troops and paraphernalia of war. The Japanese expect that the first heavy guns in the Jehol campaign will go into action the morning of Feb. 24.

CHAMBER TO OPPOSE MORE ROAD MONEY

Limitation of appropriations for new parkways, boulevards and similar improvements, to the \$400,000 necessary during 1933 for completion of metropolitan highways authorized in 1930, is favored by the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Officials say that the chamber will oppose any authorization for new metropolitan construction this year. The 1932 metropolitan assessments amounted to about \$800,000, with another \$440,000 for improvements in the water supply system, says the chamber, in pointing out that such assessments are an important item in the cost of government in the 43 cities and towns located in the parks, water and sewerage districts.

PRINCETON TIGER ELECTS
PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 21 (AP)—Mr. Frank T. Buchanan, Princeton University, at the annual election yesterday.

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Nothing reveals a household so intimately as the way the silver is polished. Use Goddard's Plate Powder, famous for ninety-five years.

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PROVINCIAL DEPOTS:
ABERDEEN: 1-3 St. Nicholas St. ACCRINGTON: 24 Blackburn St. BELFAST: 39 Ann St.; 29 North St. BIRMINGHAM: 84 High St. (Opp. Co-operative Stores); 147 New St. BISHOP AUCLAND: Newgate End. BLACKBURN: 29 King William St. BOLTON: 64-66 Deansgate. BOURNEMOUTH: 1 Commercial Rd. BRADFORD: 26 Kingsgate; 6-10 Manchester Rd. BRISTOL: 42 Castle St. BURNLEY: Corner of Chancery St. and St. James St. CAMBRIDGE: 32 Petty Cur. CARDIFF: 24 Queen St.; 139 Queen St. CASTLEFORD: 21 Carlton St. CHELSEA: 39 High St. CHESTERFIELD: 16 Burlington St. COVENTRY: 23-25 Seaboard St. DARLINGTON: 7 Prebend Row. DERBY: 14-16 St. Peter's St. HULL: 13-14 Seaboard St. IPSWICH: 35 Westgate St. LEICESTER: 42-44 Low St. LEEDS: 153 Lower Briggate (Opp. Dryden, Jewellers). LEICESTER: 1A Haymarket. LINCOLN: 274 High St.

FULHAM: 322-324 North End Rd. HACKNEY: 108-110 Mare St. HAMMERSMITH: 107 King St. HOLLOWAY: 82 Seven Sisters Rd. ILFORD: 92 High Rd. ISLINGTON: 15-17 High St. KILBURN: 122-6 High Rd. KINGSTON: 60-71 Clarence St. LEWISHAM: 104 High St. PECKHAM: 54-56 Lye Lane. RICHMOND: Deans Buildings, The Square. ST. LEONARD: 30 Broadway. STREATHAM: 97-99 High Rd. TOTTENHAM: 480 High St. WALTHAMSTOW: 39-41 High St. WOOD GREEN: 33 High Rd. WOOLWICH: 32-34 Hare St.

LIVERPOOL: 13 Lord St.; 49 London Rd.; 51-59 Ranelagh St. MANCHESTER: 42-44 Oldham St.; 22-24 Oldham St.; 55 Market St. (immediately opp. Clancie Cafe). MANSFIELD: 7 Leeming St.; 8 West Gate. NEWCASTLE: 30 Bigg Market (1st door from Grainger St.); 34 Black-chester Rd. NEWPORT: 19 High St. NORTH SHIELDS: 5 Seville St. NOTTINGHAM: 33 Gold St. NOTTINGHAM: 30 Clumber St.; 89 Beeston Market Hill. OLDHAM: 107 Yorkshire St.; 66 York St. PLYMOUTH: 2-3 Union St.; 21 Old Town St. PONTEFRAC: 2 Market Pl. PORTSMOUTH: 187-9 Commercial Rd. PRESTON: 24 Fishergate; 17 Friar-church St. READING: 48 Broad St. ROCHDALE: 45 York St. ROTHERHAM: 19 High St. SALFORD: Regent House; 230 Regent Rd. SHEFFIELD: 135 High St. SHEFFIELD: 1 Haymarket; 96-102 The Moor. SHREWSBURY: 35 Pride Hill. SOUTH SHIELDS: 37½ King St. (Opp. Boots the Chemist). SOUTHAMPTON: 26 Main St. (Opp. Boots the Chemist). ST. HELENS: 18 Ormskirk St. STOCKPORT: 111 Prince St. SUNDERLAND: 4-6 Fawcett St. SWANSEA: 23 High St.; 3 Oxford St. WALSLEY: 24 Jackson's Arcade, Kirkcaldy. WALSHALL: 22 Park St. WEST HARTLEPOOL: 31 Lynn St. WOLVERHAMPTON: 11 Dudley St. YORK: 267 Parliament St.

Europe's Playground on Riviera Softens Tones of Nationalism

Even With Recession of Boom Prosperity Attractions of Famous Winter Resort Draw From Afar to Blue Waters of the Mediterranean

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NICE, France—In Angel's Bay (Bale des Anges) the blue waters of the Mediterranean are lit up by the generous southern sun, but the mountains behind were covered with snow early this year and a cold wind has swept the miles-long sea front which, known as the Promenade des Anglais, is sometimes reckoned to be the most magnificent road in the world. How has the great European playground been affected by the economic crisis?

The Riviera, too, aware that something has changed in the financial conditions of every country of the globe? Compared with the boom years, when the Midi of France was the resort of Americans equally with Europeans, there is undoubtedly a slump. But if one makes the comparison with earlier days, the Riviera has no particular cause of complaint. Those who thought the exceptional prosperity years would continue, and who therefore started expensive enterprises, have doubtless lost money.

There has been excessive construction. Luxurious establishments were multiplied. The value of villas, whether expressed in purchase price or rentals, was inflated. There is now a return to more normal times, and if gigantic profits are no longer to be looked for, there is nevertheless sufficient animation and a moderate expenditure.

Less Extravagance Shown
To suggest that the career of the Riviera as a winter place has ended—and the suggestion has indeed been sensationalized—made is to betray a total ignorance of the pre-

war Riviera. When all allowances are made for the recent decline, the Côte d'Azur still preserves a large part of its post-war acquisitions, and is still the rendezvous of great numbers of men and women from every nation. Perhaps on the whole they are not as wealthy as they once were—or at least they deem it desirable to be less extravagant. The British, who stayed at home after the first shock of the detachment of the pound from the gold standard, have now returned; the Germans, like swallows, are winging their way southward; the Russian colony has apparently not diminished; from all the countries along the Danube—from Hungary, from Roumania, from Czechoslovakia, from Austria—there come considerable contingents; and the Italians overflow as freely as ever from Mentone to Marseilles. Even the United States is adequately represented. To watch these cosmopolitan crowds, mingling in the friendliest fashion, is to be tempted to forget that there can be political frictions or financial perturbations.

Making Travel Easier
There has, in fact, just been held in this international center a conference attended by delegates from the four quarters of the earth, to study the means of making travel easier. Tourism—to employ the word which has now been consecrated by use—is recognized to be good from every point of view; though old national prejudices persist and unnecessary obstacles are raised by most countries at the frontiers. It is to be trusted that the more stupid restrictions will be removed, and that fresh facilities for free circulation will be afforded. The conference indicated the right lines on which the authorities should move.

In the meantime, the dynamic problems which have troubled the tiny Principality of Monaco, with its little capital on a red rock, and

with Monte Carlo on the plateau at the foot of the mountain, are being solved by the abdication of the hereditary princess of her rights of succession in favor of her children. It seems curious that in these democratic days the affairs of the ruling family of a small sovereign state, which has fewer than 20,000 inhabitants should be regarded as of such importance in the scheme of things; but perhaps after all, we find something romantic and picturesque in the preservation of this relic of monarchy.

As for the political tension which has existed between France and Italy, one is less conscious of it in these regions, where French and Italian live side by side in perfect accord, than elsewhere.

A large percentage of the population is Italian in origin; the names over the shops are Italian; and although there is a rule which lays down the proportion of foreigners in the personnel of the restaurants and hotels, the Italian accent is ubiquitous. No difficulties are placed in the way of naturalization, and so it comes about that many residents and traders are interested, for personal and family reasons, in the future of Italy and France alike. They, at least, cannot believe there can be any permanent division of the two countries; they, at least, are convinced that the new French Ambassador to Rome, Senator Henry de Jouvenel, will, in his conversations with Signor Benito Mussolini, quickly translate satisfactory Franco-Italian relations.

New Outlet Given Boston Musicians

Musicians of Boston and vicinity who have been unable to continue their studies will rejoice in the move to form three orchestras and four choruses under auspices of the Emergency Committee on Recreation. The committee in charge will be under the chairmanship of Mr. Arthur Fiedler of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

The first of the orchestral try-outs is scheduled for Feb. 27 at the Williams Building, Shawmut Avenue and Brookline Street, under the direction of Mr. Fiedler. Later try-outs will be at Hyde Park and Rosindale under Mr. Russell Ames Cook and Mr. Carl E. Gardner. The chorals are under the direction of Dr. Archibald Davidson although the conductors have not as yet been announced.

These orchestras and choruses will be open to all. Applications may be obtained at any branch of the Boston Public Library, Wadsworth House, Cambridge, and Room 202, 739 Boylston Street Boston. Registration opened yesterday and will continue throughout this week.

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Theaters in Boston

"Another Language"

Shubert Theater—Arthur J. Beckhard presents "Another Language," a comedy by Rose Franken, staged by Mr. Beckhard, settings by Cleon Throckmorton. Week beginning Feb. 20, 1933.

One of the major dramatic revelations of 1932, "Another Language" comes to Boston immediately after its 10-months run in New York, with the original cast intact. Its reception last night indicates that its success is likely to be continued here. A social study in dramatic terms, it fulfills one of the chief duties of the theater. Its exposure of the selfish viciousness of a certain type of patriarchy, of family worship, must set harmonies of understanding vibrating in nearly every breast. The battle of one of the Hallam daughters-in-law to preserve her marriage, and the emotional casualty to a grandson during the hostilities, can hardly fail to enlist sympathy. The characters are clearly individualized and the dramatic structure is well knit.

The performance approximates realization of the play's possibilities. All the roles are well taken though in several instances impersonations might be made more effective. Some of the most satisfactory work is done by Miss Margaret Hamilton as one of the suppressed daughters-in-law, Mr. Hal Dawson as the most offensive of the sons and Mr. John Beal as the grandson. One wishes that the direction might persuade Miss Dorothy Stetson to project the character of the rebellious daughter-in-law through personality, voice and manner as thoroughly as the dramatist has done through her lines. Mr. Glenn Anderson's Victor, seven years married, is more juvenile than the juvenile lead; there is perhaps too little Victor and too much Mr. Anderson. One can imagine, too, the vindictive egoism of Mother Hallam conveyed a shade more subtly than Miss Margaret Wycherly conveys it. Nevertheless, it's a production not to be missed. L. A. S.

"The Queen's Husband"

Plymouth Theater—Maurice Colburne and Barry Jones present "The Queen's Husband," a comedy in three acts by Robert E. Sherwood. Week of Feb. 20, 1933.

With Mr. G. Bernard Shaw sunning himself on a hurricane deck at the opposite side of the world, one may perhaps speak plainly. The evidence is all against him. "The Queen's Husband" was produced more than a year before "The Apple Cart" was even written; so, as the managers suggest, one had best assume it is just one more case of great minds running along the same groove.

Said King Magnus: "You allude so freely to your own powers—to the supremacy of Parliament and the voice of the people and so forth—that I fear I have lost any little delicacy I ever possessed. If you may flourish your thunderbolts, why may I not shoulder my little popgun of a veto and strut up and down with it for a moment?" So far as Mr. Sherwood is concerned, those words might quite as well have been spoken by King Eric VIII on his imaginary island in the North Sea, "somewhere between Denmark and Scotland."

It was the Queen who thought she ruled. Obviously the King preferred penguins—real or porcelain—to people; and whenever no one was looking, he indulged in a surreptitious game of draughts with one of the royal footmen. But the Queen went off to America, in search of favor and patronage. And while she was gone various things

happened. In particular, the Princess Anne was about to be married to Prince William of Greece—a superb stroke of diplomacy on the part of the ministers of state—and at the same time a disgruntled populace saw fit to start a lively little revolution. The Socialists were pitted against General Northrup, who rather fancied the role of dictator. There were maneuvers, strategies, threats, shots. General Northrup's guns began firing from the ships in the harbor, while the revolutionists battered their way into the cathedral square. Just at the crucial moment, the King thought he might enjoy a quiet ride on his bicycle. The evidence of the plan which shaped itself in his not un-resourceful mind, during this little contretemps, was abundant during the remainder of the play. Here was a King who disliked his job, yet realized that it might have its obligations.

The English company, headed by Mr. Colburne and Mr. Jones, does some admirable teamwork.

trinity, as to her fall most of the tuneful lyrics. She was altogether charming both in her interpretation of the graceful but sly little Japanese maiden and her rendering of those sure-fire hits, "The Amorous Goldfish" and "Jewel of Asia."

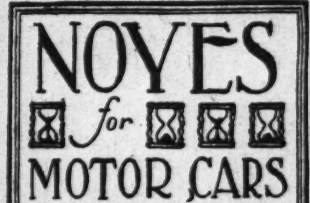
Mr. Wesley Boynton, as the susceptible English naval lieutenant, and Mr. Samuel Tullih Jr., both gave good account of themselves as gallant defenders of the Queen's navy. Mr. Steve Mills as the funny old tea-house proprietor was as humorous as the rather old-fashioned libretto permits and justifiably interpolated several more up-to-date "gags." Neither must the arch and sophisticated Juliette (Miss Edwina Phillips) as the intriguing French girl be passed without mention, or Mr. Dorothy Dane's performance as the English sweetheart of the fickle Lieutenant Fairfax.

Having sweated this meed of praise for a delightful performance, it must be admitted that a quicker tempo all through the piece would do no harm. "The Geisha Girl" indicates that the Copley Light Opera Company has something to give that Boston wants—and needs.

CHAIN STORE TAXES ARE PROPOSED AGAIN

Bills seeking to legalize taxes on chain stores are again to come before the state committee on taxation, it is announced by the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

The Boston Chamber and the Retail Trade Board of the Chamber are to oppose these bills once more and the civic bureau of the chamber, which keeps closely in touch with legislative questions, offers chamber members a free service as to hearings on various bills, including the chain store tax, committee report and further progress through the Legislature, when requested to provide such data.



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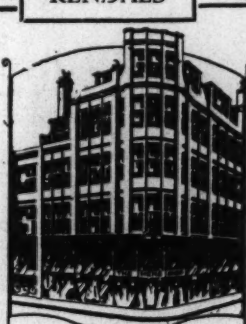
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Spacious Departments at the corner of Deansgate and King Street West cater completely for the clothing needs of Manchester men. You are invited to stroll through these Sections and compare the values for yourself.

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Don't go home without some.

It is the unique flavour and unvarying quality of Fox's Glacier Mints that make men and women the world over praise, recommend and buy them regularly. These aristocrats amongst sweets are deliciously different and cannot be imitated. They are palatable and refreshing at all times.

FOX'S GLACIER MINTS

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The finest peppermints in the World. Obtainable in most countries throughout the World.

FOX'S GLACIER MINTS, LTD., OXFORD STREET, LEICESTER, ENGLAND

"I want a JOB"

YOU know me as a telephone. Actually, I'm a man-of-all-work, and I want a job.

What can I do? Well—

I can do your errands at the stores for groceries, household supplies, and all kinds of little items.

I can guard your home against emergencies.

I can help protect the children.

I can be a good night watchman, for I never sleep.

I'm good company, even when

I'm quiet, for you know I'm there when you want me. You won't be lonesome with me around.

I'll bring more visitors to you.

I'll work for ten cents a day, or even less, and I know I'm worth that.

Give me a month's trial, and see if I don't make good.

Come in or call our Business Office today to ask about service. You can call us without charge from any Public Telephone.



NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

DESIGN CONTEST SHOWS SUCCESS FOR ARCHITECTS

Series of Competitions in Cleveland Opens Way for Rewards

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 21.—Competitions for designs have been adopted as a means of aiding unemployed architects, minimizing distress and avoiding the appearance of charity in this city. The local chapter of the American Institute of Architects thinks that in these competitions it has found the solution of a difficult problem.

The designing contest works two ways. It gives financial reward to many contestants, and gives the donor of the prizes "value received," in the way of usable plans and designs.

Spider's Web Design for Town of 2032 Wins Hoover Praise for Norwood Boy

A town laid out like a spider's web, with model farms, a model factory development, two airports—commercial and passenger—radio-television station and a huge power plant that heats, ventilates and lights all the homes in the community, has won the Massachusetts state prize in a contest known as the Game Plan.

The plan, evolved by Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, chairman of the town-planning committee of the Massachusetts George Washington Bicentennial Commission, was first tried out in Norfolk County schools and more than 700 examples of what the boys and girls of the county would prescribe for perpetuating, improving and nurturing the physical growth of their respective communities, were submitted in the contest.

The youth were asked to draw a plan of their home town in the year 2032, describe their town as they see it today, and describe the town of their imagination 100 years from now.

Norwood Youth Wins
From the pencil and brush of Arthur Cook, 16, of Norwood, has come the winning plan of the "spider web" town. And he has a letter from the President of the United States to prove it. Mr. Hoover

congratulated the boy for winning the prize for the best Game Plan. The competition for this honor, he wrote, "is an example of practical training in citizenship which may well be emulated elsewhere."

Arthur's 2032 town is as practical as it is beautiful. The commercial airport is located beside the model factory development while the passenger plane landing field is near the residential section. There are ample playgrounds, parks and athletic fields.

The "spider web" layout has many advantages, Arthur points out. He says that the intersecting streets are the main thoroughfares while the roads which run in a circular route would be pleasure and scenic drives. The main streets would run directly into the center of the "web," making connection with the business district simply from any direction. He also points out that cities and towns of the future will be viewed as much from the air as they will from land and should be laid out accordingly.

No railroad station is to be found in Arthur's model town. Transportation to and from large cities would be provided by subway connections with a Boston-Providence tube in which would run high-speed electric trains. Absence of steam trains will help to make the community cleaner, the young town planner declares, and cleanliness in 2032 will play a much more important part than it is playing now.

Directly in the center of the town, Arthur has planned a modernistic memorial and air beacon. Here would be housed the town offices and some business offices. The town would be conspicuous in its lack of automobile garages, he believes, for nearly every dwelling will have a small hangar for private planes.

About 300 of the best Game Plans submitted in the contest are now being displayed in Huntington Hall, 401 Boylston Street. The exhibition is open free to the public and will continue through Feb. 25. No visitors, however, will be admitted on the holiday tomorrow.

OREGON APPROVES FEE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SALEM, Ore., Feb. 21.—Relief to an estimated 25,000 motorists of the State was given by the thirty-seventh Legislative Assembly which approved a \$2.50 automobile license fee for the balance of the fiscal year which ends June 30.

YOUNG WOMEN!
—If you are seeking a career in New York...
...Better make your home where the ambition may be fostered! Consider The Barbizon—the famous residence for students of art, drama and music, for business and professional women. Her young dollar buys more than a room and a mail box...it provides intelligent living...and statistics prove that success favors the young woman who has learned that "atmosphere" means more than the "air" she breathes.
May we send you The Barbizon Booklet "F"?

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AS LITTLE AS \$ 2.50 PER DAY
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New York's most exclusive residence for young women
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NEW YORK CITY

pany, lighting fixtures, hardware for a colonial entrance, floor, an outdoor display case for a filling station, an elevator in the modern style for an apartment house, a filling station of metal and glass sections and an unusual competition, a written article describing the merits of a certain style sprinkler system.

As the competitions continued, publicity ensued, because all drawings were placed on exhibition for two weeks and the public became more interested.

Bank Helps in Plan
Finally the chapter induced a bank to sponsor a competition for modernizing a 30-year-old house it had taken over, which was in unsalable condition. As a result, 65 plans were submitted, the bank received a number of very fine solutions and the winning draftsman is preparing working drawings for the alteration for which he will receive extra compensation in addition to his first prize money of \$50. The public will be invited to watch the work of remodeling in progress and on completion the house will be entirely furnished and decorated and then thrown open for public inspection and sale.

Another bank is issuing programs for two of its recently acquired old houses and several other institutions are contemplating similar action. Activity has progressed to the point where all concerned are benefited and the morale of the unemployed draftsman stimulated. Mr. Frank W. Ball is chairman of the relief committee and different members of the chapter serve as judges at different times. At the beginning three or four practicing architects also submitted plans although they were not eligible for the money prizes. This was done to assure the sponsor the results would be meritorious. The results are so uniformly good, there is no trouble securing sponsors.

Later competitions, of which there have been 15, included a \$7000 brick house sponsored by a brick company.

Training for Careers in Fourth Estate

Upper—"City Room" of Juvenile Weekly at Chevy Chase, Md. Left to Right—"Larry" Williams, Editor; Leonard Williams, Reporter; Catherine Fowler, Society Editor; Donn Tucker, Sports Editor. Lower Left—Running Off the Edition on Electric Mimeograph. Lower Right—The Editor Looking Over the First Copy.

Office and staff of Thornapple Street News.

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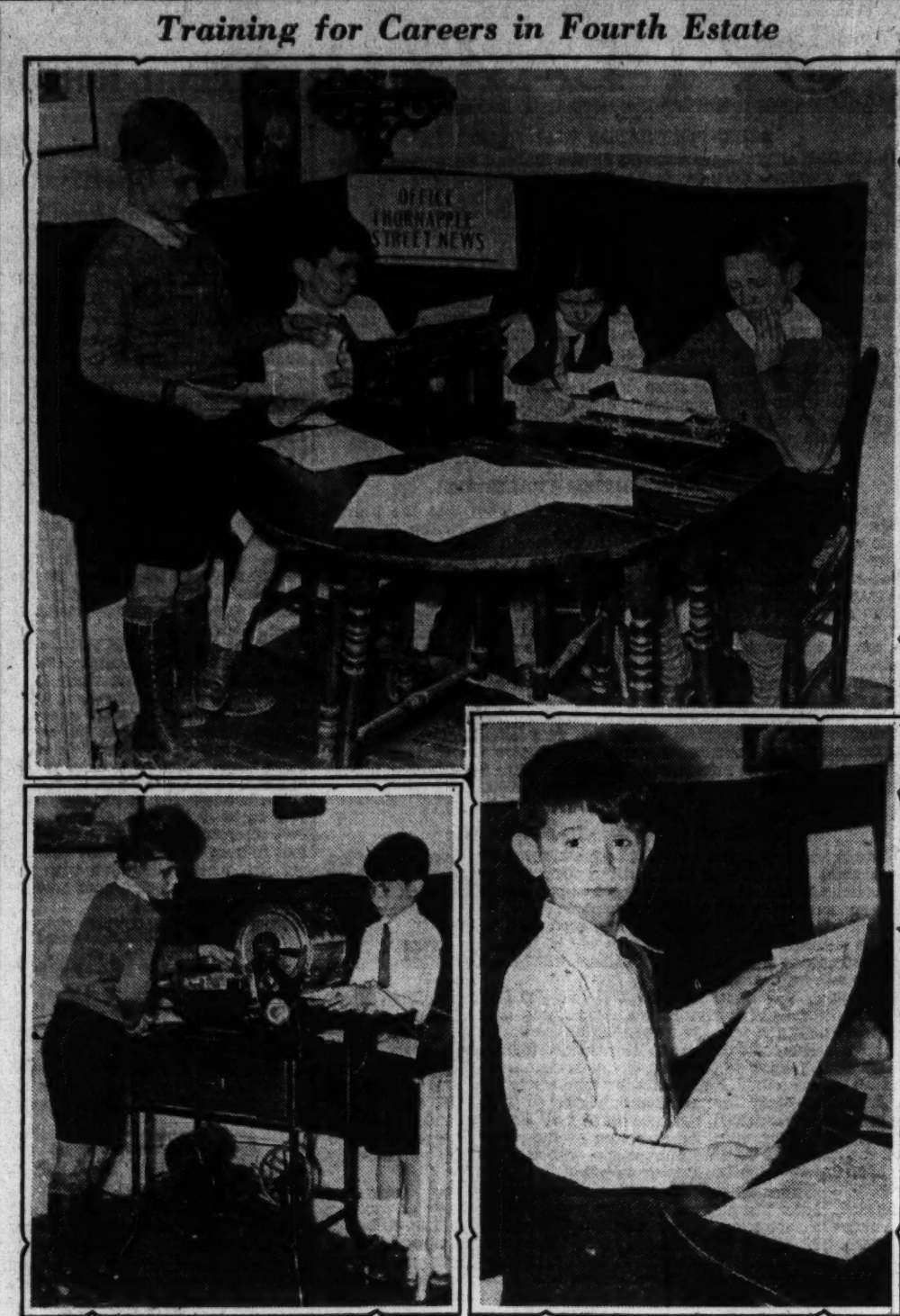
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Newspaper and Baby Sister Too Much for Boy Editor

Swan Song of Thornapple Street News Sung at Chevy Chase, Md.—Achievements of Career Included Crusade for Quiet Movies

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Because of the arrival of a new baby sister, combined with an overwhelming growth in his business, the Thornapple Street News, edited by nine-year-old Larry Williams, is suspending operations after turning the spotlight on everyday happenings and civic needs in Chevy Chase, Md., for more than a year.

"Because we have a new baby sister at the editor's house our paper is going to stop," this week's edition announced. "We are sorry to give it up," said the editors, the oldest of whom is 12, "but it is a lot of work and so is a baby and especially a girl baby. And we can't have them both because of all the noise."

The News closes its illustrious career with a circulation of more than 700 and a list of advertisers who fill more than half of the six-page paper each week. "We have had several radio messages from Europe during the last year, one ad by cable from Spain, letters from the Executive Mansion in Albany and invitations from the Associated and United Press agencies," the editors point out in their "swan song."

They advertise their mimeograph machine and the rest of the "plant" for sale cheap. "This is a real opportunity if you are ambitious and like to work," they say. "Reason for selling—a baby sister."

Encouraged by the editor's mother to start a newspaper that would give

like to work," they say. "Reason for selling—a baby sister."

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them something to do besides "rough-housing" and disturbing the neighborhood, the youngsters have had their hands full keeping track of advertisers, gathering news for their paper, delivering it to the neighbors each week and mailing it to many parts of the world. In fact, Mrs. Williams says she doubts if she would have started the paper had she known how large it was to grow.

While metropolitan newspapers may be making campaigns against political corruption or working for a reduction in the street railway fare, the suburban Thornapple Street News directed its attention to such things as the break-up of a "spitball" ring which had been hurling missiles at the neighborhood movie screen on Saturday afternoon, and the promotion of feeding trays for birds.

The accomplishments of the News during its first year which ended in October were recorded by the editor as follows: "Sold a piano; found a home for two cats; found a cousin not heard of for two years; started another paper, the Dresser Street News of Newport, R. I.; sold a bicycle to a girl in Baltimore; found an old school friend in Chevy Chase; sold five hats to one subscriber; repaired a hole in our street, we think; sold one gas heater; found owner of two puppies; helped to sell a lot of turtles."

Babies, dogs, cats and animals at the Zoo have been of first importance in the columns of the News. "A hummingbird visited Johnny, Mrs. McMillan's canary, while he was hanging out on the back porch last week," said a social item. The paper ran a whole series of biographies of dogs in the neighborhood.

A colorful club item was the following: "The tree hut in Schultz's yard is finished. Their initiation is to shoo a string or eat a couple of worms because they don't like any more members." Among the items dealing with the theater was one that "Junior Smallwood was in a play called 'St. George and the Dragon.' He was the front part of the dragon."

The youngsters asked 15 cents a month for subscription and 25 cents an inch for advertising. An electric mimeograph was used instead of a press. The paper was published every Saturday and sent as far away as England, Spain, Italy, Alaska, Syria and South America.

The latest News staff had eight members, of which one was a girl. They were Larry Williams Jr., editor; Catherine Fowler, associate editor; Leonard Williams, special correspondent; Donn Tucker, sports editor; and Garwood Chamberlin, Graeme Smallwood Jr., Robert In-sley and Fred Esch Jr., reporters.

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NEW YORK CITY AND WESTCHESTER
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Dog Show Draws Throngs To See 'Best' and Judging

Smaller List of Entries but Champions of Many Classes Bring Fine Quality to Mechanics Building

Arrangements for observer convenience at the annual Eastern Dog Club show have never been so ample as at Mechanics Building, Boston, today and tomorrow. There is perhaps a smaller list of entries than in some boom years, but all classes show examples of such fine quality that nothing seems missing to make this one of the outstanding events in the long history of the club.

Judging got under way belatedly but that only served to provide full galleries for each of the rings. This year the large exhibition hall has been given over entirely to the rings; the dogs are benched in the adjoining hall; a far better arrangement since the anvil chorus that used to attend the judging is now modified to a not disagreeable hum in the distance.

All eyes were on Mr. Harry Bixby in the morning judging and his herculean task of judging Scotchies. With the name of S. S. Van Dine, owner of the New York champion, Heather Reville, on the lips of everyone, interest ran surprisingly high on the fringes of the ring reserved for this complicated task.

By noon Mr. Bixby had only got through three classes but everyone seemed satisfied because his work was so obviously painstaking and really judicial—a quality that has sometimes been honored in the breach rather than in the observance, within memory of some dog show event.

The most recent Westminster champion of all breeds, Ch. Warland Protector of Shelterrock, the Alredale

which carried off peak honors at New York and Newark, and Benson of Crombie, the spectacular pointer which went to best in the show at New Haven last Saturday, were naturally the object of much speculative attention. Apparently all the world loves a dog champion and there never was lacking a gallery before the benches of these illustrious creatures or of Mr. Van Dine's beautiful, boxy Heather Reville.

Judging schedules are lively and full of interest for tonight and the holiday. In a way this is an all-state show, with entries from all the New England states, plus Minnesota and Wisconsin, Illinois, Virginia, Delaware, Kentucky, Indiana and Texas. Moreover, there is a Canadian dog, entered by W. C. Baldwin of Ottawa, and a fox terrier from Paris.

For those who like to mark the growth of community interest in such events there is to be noticed a considerable increase in the number of children at the ringside; presumably they own dogs; presumably they will show them one day.

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player, also had a battle to defeat a young player of the home club, Charles Fehnelmer Jr., losing the second game. The balance of the

C INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIP
Second Round
 O. D. Wells, Harvard Club, defeated William Hoyt, Yale Club, 18-15, 15-3.
Third Round
 Julian M. Cowen, City A. C., defeated

D. H. Pinck. City A. C. defeated P. R. Lawson. N. Y. A. C. 15-18. 15-13.

W. J. Lawrence. Essex Club, defeated R. L. Rafalsky. Princeton Club, by default.

M. S. Matlock. Harvard Club, defeated D. H. Pinck. City A. C. 15-18. 15-13.

D. Drant. N. Y. A. C. defeated Charles Fehmelmer Jr. City A. C. 15-10. 8-15. 15-13.

W. J. Lawrence. Essex Club, defeated I. H. Peck. Yale Club. 15-8. 15-13.

P. L. Gustin. Bayville T. C., defeated J. T. M. Lawrence. Essex Club. 15-10. 17-16.

H. A. H. Andrey Jr. Yale Club, defeated Walter Gerty. N. Y. A. C. 15-10. 15-14.

W. J. Lawrence. Essex Club, defeated John Blecher. City A. C. 15-1. 15-9.

D. L. Flegelman. City A. C. defeated H. H. Hays. Princeton Club. 15-10. 17-16.

G. B. Baxter. Crescent A. H. C., defeated J. G. Muller. Yale Club. 15-1. 15-11.

due to the rugged game the two played here in January and the aftermath in which Leo Dandurand, manager of Canadians, complained that the Boston rink was not a public rink. So the rink was taken over by Eddie Shore, Boston defenseman, who was fined \$200 for his part, but it is said this fine has not yet been paid.

Canadians will skate on the ice with some new faces in their lineup, but featured by the old favorites, Howie Morenau and John Dandurand, Lepine, Sylvio Mantha and George Hainsworth. Hago Harrington, Melrose youth, is still with the team and the defense has been supplemented with Harold Starr and Leo

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Alabama 41, Mississippi State 16.
Arkansas 20, Knox 33.
Beloit 21, Ripon 26.
De Paul 33, Detroit City College 37.
De Paul 61, Miami 25.
Duquesne 46, Washington & Jefferson 20.
Georgia Tech 29, Alabama P. I.
Idaho 47, Washington 35.
Illinois 29, Wisconsin 15.
Indiana 40, Minnesota 35.
Lehigh 36, Muhlenberg 32.
Louisville 30, Cincinnati 32.
Marquette 33, St. Joseph 32.
Michigan 35, Chicago 40.
Notre Dame 40, Western Reserve 33.
Ohio State 33, Wisconsin 23.

Bourgault from Ontario, Canadians sent Marty Burke to Ottawa for these two. With Owen and Tommy man available for the main defense, one man, probably Tommie Fildine, will have to remain on the sidelines for tonight's affair.

AVORY WINS BIRMINGHAM FINAL

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Feb. 21 (P)—E. R. AVORY of England defeated his fellow countryman, R. H. Jones of Wales 7-5, in the final round of men's singles in the annual Prince of Wales championships here. Gladys Birchall of England won the women's singles 6-4.

Oklahoma 4, Iowa State 19.
 Oetelbreen 58, Muskingum 19.
 Phillips 34, Denver 20.
 Purdue 42, Northwestern 40.
 St. John's 38, Toledo 35.
 Temple 43, Manhattan 31.
 Texas Christian 42, Texas 26.
 Washington 32, Oklahoma A. & M. 27.

COLLEGE FENCING RESULT
 Harvard 11, Providence F. C. 8.

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A Shepherd's Check Woolen, \$1.45 Yard

THE HOME FORUM

Singing Small

WHAT odd things we all run across, these times! At every turn, if we but look for them, we stumble over stories of undimmed courage and small, homely tales to stir the heart.

Carl Woodford set me on the track of one, the other day. We talked, in the post office, and his keen, brown face wrinkled with pleasure as he spoke of Jaalam Marsh. He was, he said, getting a deal of comfort from it lately; it was so permanent, so untroubled.

"No change, there," he said, and undied his mail. "The Marsh keeps its setting. I've watched, lately, while I've been cutting in that wood lot beyond the road. By the way, don't know a man who can swing an ax—and isn't afraid to?"

"I'll be up in the morning," I offered.

"Boss! You'd get me talking, and we wouldn't cut a cord a day. But I'm serious."

I ran over possibilities, and found many.

"There's Al McLaughlin," I suggested. "He's been chopping for Joe Kibbee."

"Don't know him. Good man, is he?"

"Doesn't say three words a day. You'd like him. I'll drop in on him, if you want, tell him to look you up."

And so, on Woodford's nod, I changed my homeward route to pass Al McLaughlin's. He lives on the outskirts of Jaalam, on a stub side street climbing from our narrow valley and ending in birch growth and fields. The house is gaunt, huge, a shanty built in the great days of our New England town, and later remodeled. Al rents it. Married young, with four growing children, for the last half year he had been out of work and doing odd jobs.

I knocked at the kitchen door and Miriam answered, a stoutish, comfortable woman, with pale hair that had once been fluffy gold. And Al was out.

"But I expect him. Come in and wait."

The kitchen was pleasant and neat. We talked while she busied herself preparing supper. Al had worked two days this week in the sand pits. No, she didn't know what he had in prospect. He was taking what he could get. And the boys picked up a little here and there.

A slender dancer, the nimbus of pale gold, came in, smiling, went through. My eyes followed her. This was Miriam, twenty years ago, I stared.

"What's that, Miriam?"

"What?" She looked; the parlor door was ajar. "Oh, that Al's work. Like to see it?"

It was breath-taking, as though Al, the silent, had suddenly burst into the shining presence of a perfect sonnet. But who hadn't, after all, many a man, in the hidden corners of his mind?

For on the marble-topped table

stood a toy house. It gleamed immaculate in shining white paint, and its windows glittered as Miriam turned on the parlor lights; a proud little house, with tinned gutters and flashings, with brown shingled sides and roof, with four square chimneys of red bricks. There was a porch, with white pillars and railing, and gray stone steps leading to its varnished, shining floor and around all ran a green yard, and a white picket fence with an arched arbor over the gate.

"He works nights on it," said Miriam. "Days, too, when he isn't busy outside. Here."

She swung open the back. And there were waxed floors, and doors on tiny hinges, framed pictures on the walls, a kitchen with a green and white gas range, and enamel, tiny set tubs and sink, and small silvered pots and pans on the green kitchen table. Dining room furniture, too, with a sideboard; and in the parlor a radio, and rocking chairs, and an overstuffed set, and two floor lamps with pink painted shades.

"He carved those," she said, "from one piece. It was quite a job."

There were radiators in every room, and a staircase with tiny spindles and treads. And above stairs were beds with small mattresses, bureaus with mirrors that tilted, a bathroom complete with plumbing, and gay mats on every floor.

"I did those," she confessed. "Yes, and the curtains, too."

For there were curtains at each window—single curtains above, and double hangings in the rooms below. They came out, she said, in case they needed laundering. She was flushed and happy at showing this; her fingers were very gentle as she set a crocheted mat straight, and her eyes were bright and steady.

"Al's put a lot of work into it," she said. "Well, if he gets his price. Though he didn't build it to sell, really."

There were footprints on the walk. Al came in through the kitchen, a big man, broad, with a quiet, lined face under a black stubble. Sweat glistened on his forehead; he was shy as I praised his work. He nodded, ran a broad thumb nail over his chin.

"Brought home those parsnips, Miriam," he said, "from the lot. And some sand. Laved 'em off, and parsnips. They'll keep." His big hands fingered the set tubs. "A job," he commented. "Took three evenings."

He, too, was proud under his shyness; he shifted from one foot to the other while Miriam spoke of the shingles. Then he went over to the sand, each nalled down, all cut from linoleum mats bought at the "five and ten." The wood for the house and furniture was thin box wood, patiently carved. Al had always been handy with his hands. Al grinned.

"Copper flashings over the windows," he indicated. "In case it rains."

It was perfect. But I was curious. He hadn't built it to sell? Then—why? A glance passed between them. Al wiped his forehead.

"I do know. Just happened to think of it. I'll get those parsnips in M.M., before supper."

He went out. Miriam wiped a speck of dust from a sparkling window, and smiled in the secret way that women do over the awkwardness of their inarticulate menfolk. It had really been Al's idea, she said; he'd always planned to build a house.

"I suppose that everyone does. We planned it when we were first married, looked ahead to it. But putting children through school isn't easy, and that was the first job. After that, we finished the house. Al bought that lot on Vine Street. But these last few years, you know how it's been. Al's pay was cut; then his work went; we've all been singing small. We've kept going, but anything beyond that has been hard to come by. Al's fine, but—"

"I know. It's hard to see ahead. This is your idea, then?"

"Challenged—yes. Why not?" She challenged briskly. "This can't last; we're bound to come out of the woods. And now a good time to get ready for it. We have to plan things out before we do them, and we've had a heap of fun in planning this. And we've learned a lot, too. One thing, the kitchen's got to be bigger. When we build, we'll set this partition back about three feet, move the sink to the other side."

She closed the back of the house, and she smiled in mild amusement as I said something I'd rather fetched about sonnets and singing.

"Oh, go on!" she laughed. "This is just rehearsal; we'll sing when the time comes. I'll bet you're humming a tune yourself, if you'd only tell!"

I went out. Al was coming from the bulkhead with a bushel box. He listened as I told him of Carl Woodford's need.

"I'll be up," he promised. "You phone him, will you?" Parsnips dolloped in the box; he cleared his throat. "That house. Looks like you like foolishness—just playing?"

It didn't.

"Well, it ain't."

He lifted his load, swayed down the other steps, and he cleared his throat, humming to himself. Lights were on in the little houses along the streets; the windows were yellow squares in the darkness. I liked them. Behind every window someone was planning, looking ahead with undimmed courage.

DANIEL CRASE.

The Twenty-Second of February

Pale is the February sky,

And brief the mid-day's sunny hours;

The wind-swept forest seems to sigh

For the sweet time of leaves and flowers.

Yet has no month a prouder day,

Not even when the summer broods

Over meadows in their fresh array,

Or autumn tints the glowing woods.

For this chill season now again

Brings, in its annual round,

When, greatest of the sons of men,

Our glorious Washington was born.

—From "The Poetical Works of WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT."

Lo, where, beneath an icy shield,

Calmly the mighty Hudson flows!

By snow-clad field and frozen field,

Broadening, the lordly river goes.

The wildest storm that sweeps

through space,

And rends the oak with sudden force,

Can raise no ripple on his face,

Or slacken his majestic course.

Thus, 'mid the wreck of thrones,

shall live

Unmarred, undimmed, our hero's fame,

And years succeeding years shall give

Increase of honors to his name.

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WOMEN'S ENTERPRISES AND FASHIONS

Trained to Conduct Orchestras

By WINTHROP TRYON
Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK
STAYING on the course, is the whole occupation of the musical Atalanta, Miss Antonia Brico, and nobody need think of diverting her by tossing golden apples before her as she runs. Racing for the prize of an orchestral conductorship is her employment. No offer of another reward, however valuable, will turn her from the contest.

"I have been advised by certain good friends," said she, talking in her studio one day, "to do something else—to devote myself to the piano, for instance. But it's of no use. I started out long ago to be a conductor, and I've done all the preliminary work that can reasonably be demanded of anyone intending to make a career of directing orchestras and interpreting symphonic music. There's nothing in the world against my being a conductor, except that I'm a woman; and that objection, whenever I'm allowed a chance, I'm sure finds answer. Orchestral musicians recognize that I have served my apprenticeship and that I know the job. They see that I understand the technicalities of conducting and that I am clear as to how I want a piece presented."

To the question, "How about holding 60 or 80 players, mostly, if not all men, in order?" she replied:

Has Had Experience

"That's the last thing to cause me anxiety. When everybody is aware of what we are headed for, we can manage to agree on a manner of proceeding. The trouble is neither with the mechanical nor with the disciplinary side of the problem. It's the plain human. People are so little accustomed to seeing a woman lead an orchestra, that they doubt whether she can do it. The fact probably is, that they don't believe a woman would take the necessary trouble to prepare herself. They accept the notion that men will submit to the requisite study and practice, while a woman will not. So I'm obliged, when I go to meet managers and committees, to prove that I have passed through the grades with the high approval of the best masters, that I have had experience with ensembles, small and large, and in addition, that I have learned the actual manipulation of orchestral instruments."

"Do you think I never had my hands on a violin? Do you suppose I never blew a clarinet or a trombone? Do you imagine I haven't read the scores of the classic symphonies and gone over details of color and shading, under competent guidance? You see, I have to convince persons who appoint conductors. I have done all these things, before I can get them to trust me with the responsibility of a concert."

Magic Wands
In response to a chance query made of her, Miss Brico brought out a piece of baggage with which she travels—a little black case about the size of a folded umbrella. Opening it up, she disclosed a set of half dozen or so sticks, white, slender and tapering, like artists' paintbrush handles.

Batons, of course; and she showed one with the name of a conductor and the place and date of a certain

festival performance; yes, and the title of the work in which the wand was used for beating the time.

"They're made of Linden wood," explained she, picking out a couple more; "perfectly shaped and balanced, so that they fit the hand, and neither fly from your grasp on a quick up-movement nor drop from it on an energetic down."

That's music, we may be sure. It resolves itself to something too simple for words; simple enough indeed, for tears or laughter. The orchestra takes a strip of cane and a pen-knife and whittles out the reed wherewith he produces that inexpressible tone of his. The conductor

sandpapers down a basswood rod to a certain half-ounce that will mean poignancy of rhythm in the adagio and piquancy of rhythm in the scherzo, and perhaps the difference (who knows?) between a commonplace and a brilliant performance.

Into all such details Miss Brico has made investigation, and with them all she has had practical acquaintance, as student of music and as assisting and visiting conductor in Germany. She has given evidence of her insight and power as interpreter of symphonies in America, too; some time ago at home in California, and lately here.

Your Turn to Make a Speech

VIII—The Discussion and Conclusion

IN THE words of Le Rochefoucault, "True eloquence consists in saying all that should be said—not all that could be said." The closing words of a speech are called the conclusion, in classical language, the peroration. This is usually conceded to be the place of greatest emphasis. Many orators have used the conclusion as the opportunity for their strongest emotional appeal to which their whole speech has gradually worked up.

When You Have Finished—Sit Down

Although the conclusion is so important, nevertheless it often turns out to be the weakest part of an inexperienced speaker's whole speech, causing him the greatest difficulty. Sometimes he repeats the same statement over and over again as if in the hope that something will fortuitously happen to help him off his feet. As one writer puts it, "He circles around and around like an aviator in a strange country looking for a place to land." Or else because of his predicament he may be tempted to go off on a tangent and start up on something entirely new. One needs to remember that it is very disconcerting to an audience to have a speech dragged out when once they have been given reason to think that the end is in sight.

No New Material at the End

Two suggestions may be of help to the speaker who has difficulty in winding up. First, he should get a very clear conception of the function of the conclusion. For instance, it is to summarize, to round out, to leave a favorable impression on the audience both of the speaker and his speech, to point the purpose of the speech and (in certain cases) to make a strong appeal to the feelings of the audience in order to persuade them to action.

Second, he will also find it very helpful to plan out his conclusion carefully in preparing his speech, perhaps even actually writing down his last two sentences and establishing them clearly in thought (although not memorizing them). In his actual delivery nothing should induce him to say more after these are finished.

The conclusion is important not only for its own sake but for the sake of the whole speech. By gathering together one's forces and ending up with a flourish one can do much to overcome the effects of a speech which one may feel has not come up to par. In one school students are taught, if they make a serious mistake when on the platform, to put the incident instantly behind them and to forge ahead with redoubled courage and vigor. In such cases the audience is quick to forgive and forget. The conclusion at times offers a splendid opportunity to put this precept into practice.

Between the introduction and conclusion comes the discussion. In preparing his speech the speaker will be greatly helped if he follows a clearly planned outline stating his points in simple, declarative sentences. As one writer points out it will clarify the thought processes to "use topic sentences as the basis of your thinking." During this part of his work the speaker should follow very closely the rules laid down for written composition.

Unity, Coherence and Emphasis

His speech, for instance, must have unity, coherence and emphasis. In aiming toward unity it is helpful to consider what Ruskin says, "A composition means literally and simply putting several things together so as to make one thing."

Coherence means that ideas should follow along in orderly sequence and have the proper relationship to each other. In oral delivery transitional words and phrases and other connectives are helpful in accentuating this order and relationship to the audience. Emphasis means bringing out certain ideas into strong relief and subordinating others according to their relative values. This is true perspective to a speech. The writer accomplishes these ends by the amount of space he gives to different ideas and by careful placing both of words and phrases. In addition the speaker who understands vocal technique has many modulations of the voice to call upon, which help him greatly. This point will be referred to again. Those who wish to study the subject of unity, coherence and emphasis will find an interesting chapter dealing with them in "The Spoken Word," by William Norton Brigrance.

Finally, as Mr. Brigrance himself points out, every speech must march; it must march all one way; and it must march purposefully toward one goal.

This is the eighth of a series of 12 articles appearing on Wednesday. The ninth is called "Winging One's Words."

A Friendly Service

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A FRIENDLY service which is offered by women of Waverly, Penna., might be duplicated by members of organizations in other places. Once every week, Tuesdays in Waverly, volunteers use their automobiles to carry to a central community house those people of the town who would not otherwise have an opportunity of enjoying social contacts.

Other volunteers read aloud for an hour which is followed by a simple collation and an hour of chatting. In a letter concerning this project Mrs. O. F. Strauch says, "It is a joyful project that will work out in any community. Just try it."

Mrs. Herbert Y. McMullen, chairman of the department of international relations in the General Federation of Women's Clubs, has prepared an elaborate and extremely valuable study plan for use in world citizenship classes. It is called "Building the World Society."

The course is divided into seven studies; each one is intended to provide a simple guide to the work for one month. The classes may meet once, twice or four times during that period as the members decide. Every member is expected to read at home from books assigned to the course.

Topics for the seven studies are: "How Do We Form Our Opinions on World Affairs?" "How Has the Past Set the Stage for Us?" "Some Old Ideas about Business Which Are Proving Expensive," "What Is the Law of Nations and How Is It Changing?" "Should World Armaments Be Cut?" "What Is a Foreign Policy and How Is It Made?" and "What New Machinery Is Taking the Place of War?"

One of the topics under the first study will show how interesting this course may be. It is, "How Words and Slogans Manufacture Opinions for Us." The suggestive notes under this heading remind us that it is sometimes expensive to believe something which is not true. Few generations ago some people thought that tomatoes were poisonous and refused to eat them. This opinion, backed by the slogan, "The Poisonous Love Apple," was so firmly entrenched in their thought that they never questioned it.

"Words," continues the article, "need watching; slogans as well." "Safety First," "My Country, Right or Wrong," "A Pull Dinner Pull," are examples of powerful slogans which have been used at different times.

A natural topic to follow this one is "Where new and better ideas start; how it happens." The sug-

gestions for further study being along the line that, when a situation becomes intolerable, the bright people in a group determine to find a new way of doing something; he has seen others uncomfortable and he is determined to break through custom. He may make mistakes which are costly for him and his group, but the idea lives and little by little becomes acceptable because of its usefulness.

Nowadays ideas are given an audience more quickly than they were formerly, because of our new and better methods of transportation, such as railroads, automobiles, airplanes and radio, which bring them to us repeatedly until we get accustomed to them.

We need to be cautious and wise in our choice of the new ideas which are being disseminated, but one of them is worthy of careful consideration and constructive furthering; this is, that war must go.

This study plan is one which small groups may take up for their own pleasure and profit, as well as larger organizations. Address Mrs. McMullen, 108 East 52nd Street, New York City, for information about it, including a stamp for reply.

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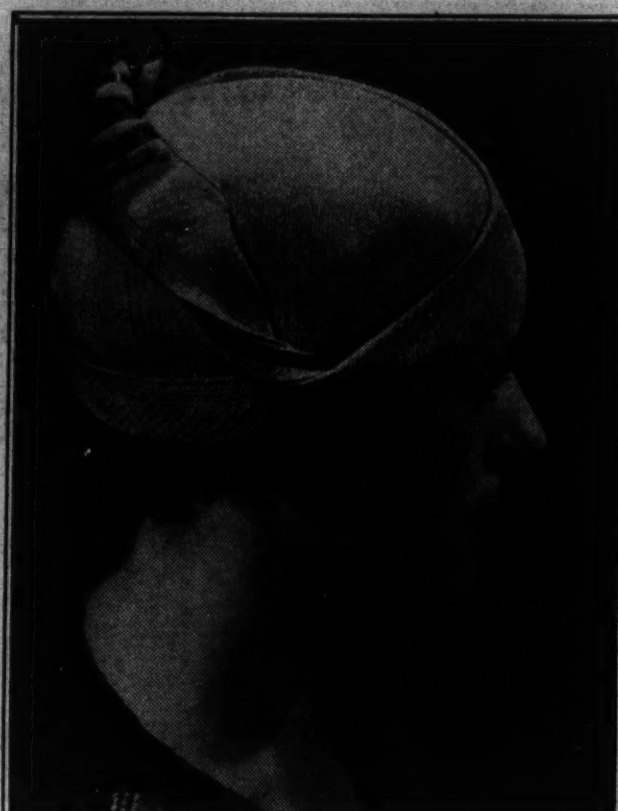
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-WESTERN ASSOCIATES, NEW YORK

TURBAN BY TILL BOWEN

Fashioned of Angel Skin in Beige.

This season, when the word silhouette must be written in the plural, the modiste has an opportunity to design many types of hats, so that the right model can be found to complete the ensemble. The silhouette and rhythm of the costume with which it is to be worn. This is an individual model, conceived in the present mode and yet more conservative than the sailor, fez and tam-o'-shanter. The coxcomb trimming is of self-material and is made interesting by twisted strands of red and brown leathers, contrasted in texture. The use of a new material or the new use of an accustomed material is one of the phases of contemporary chic.

Animated Pebbles

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London
ONE of the most curious of arts is based on pebble gathering. It requires a trained eye and considerable imagination to make successful selections, but according to Miss Rosetta A. Robson, the search provides amusing adventures and fertile possibilities.

Miss Robson spends a lot of her time with a friend in a beach hut at Bexhill in England, in order to be as close as possible to her field of activity, and for hours at a time the two gatherers wander up and down the shore, picking up pebbles, examining them with the utmost care, and accepting or rejecting them as the case may be. The selected material is then taken to the hut and turned by Miss Robson's clever fingers into a unique and altogether fascinating collection of paper-weight, folk-comic-faced clowns, monks, smiling children, ridiculous fish, whatever the special pebble may suggest.

"And how did you first discover personalities in pebbles?" Miss Robson was asked. "I was walking on the beach one day," she replied, "when I saw a face looking up at me—a hole for an eye, a slight indentation for a mouth; it required only a few strokes with a brush to bring out the character that had lain imprisoned there. I then began to look for other pebble faces and discovered that the beach was full of strange little people, waiting to tell their story. A rugged surface often helps to bring out an idea, but it is essential for the under side, which is left unworked, to be as flat and smooth as possible."

Miss Robson skillfully uses enamels on the pebbles and these give a remarkable depth and brilliancy to the countenances of her paper-weight folk; and when the pebbles have been accommodated enough to provide two eye sockets in the right places the effect is extraordinarily realistic. Some pebbles attract by reason of their smooth dark-toned surface and their almost perfect oval shape. These Miss Robson uses as backgrounds on which to paint an interesting head. An Egyptian profile carried out in black and scarlet is particularly striking; a dark line encircling the edge of the pebble acts as a frame.

The most popular specimens, however, are the intriguing creatures whose good-humored expressions completely belie their stony hearts.

Stamen-Cratt Jewelry

The tiny bunches of stamens used for the centers of artificial flowers afford many opportunities for the craftsman, and an artist is now employing them with remarkable effect in jewelry.

The wide range of delicate tones and the variety of shapes in which the stamens are made give scope to the designs, making possible much originality in brooches, pendants, buckles and other ornaments.

The tiny stamen heads are planted on a central composition mounted on a metal foundation. Thus they form miniature and brilliant nosegays, which may be carried out in circular, square or oblong shapes. Bunches simulating groups of pearls, set in old-fashioned patterns, form charming pendants, while a variety of stamens in silver color, delicate pink and mother-of-pearl worked in together to form a flower head, are most effective as brooches. Mauves blended with blues or pale orange shading into pink give a pleasing touch to a coat ornament. And a powder box mounted with a circle of iridescent "petals" forms a novel addition to the dressing table.

Now that the evening ensemble is often carried out entirely in one shade, a shoe buckle, which tones in exactly with the general scheme, is attractive.

Weaves play the most important part in the fabrics for spring. Cottons and yarns follow the trend of silks and wools. So closely, in fact, that an expert oftentimes mistakes the fabric. "Tweedie" and blistered weaves in cottons, seersucker stripe, and "ribby" silk crapes are noted among the almost endless variety.

Garden-Fresh!

THERE is a world of difference in canned vegetables. The "Garden-Fresh" that marks Monarch Canned Vegetables starts with the selection of the seed and continues through cultivation and speedy, sanitary handling of the harvest—that all the original tenderness, full garden-fresh flavor and goodness may be retained. Yet Monarch Foods cost no more than many ordinary brands.

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Millinery Fabrics and Silhouettes

By HELEN JOHNSON KEYES
Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK
TIME was when one wore felt hats all winter and straw hats all summer. Thus simply—and dully, perhaps—was told the tale of a two-season millinery year. But fashion has become more complex and now in February one graduates from the various millinery textiles of winter and passes on into the complexities of the pre-Easter period, vibrating with particular materials and weaves. An interesting display of these was recently shown by G. Howard Hodge, Inc., who has assembled them from Switzerland, France, Italy and Porto Rico.

The most spectacular name is "porcelain." This made its appearance last year and has returned to puzzle the layman by its frosty texture, achieved by one of those dull-and-brilliant combinations of material which characterize the season. Although it is a trifle brittle for a braid, it is astonishingly supple for a ceramic. In short, one still wears a hat, not a china bowl! Celophane is no longer chiefly a packaging material but has been drafted by fashion for various services, among them a braid for hats, Cello-gal, a very favorite "straw," is an acetate silk. Riviera is a horse-hair refined to softness. Rodier contributes various delightful fabrics, among others Djolop, which has a thick, furry nap; and a crash very smart for sports hats. Coamo is a silk braid effectively used in turbans. Altesse is a straw combined with felt—that material fashionable in Victorian days which has returned to play very new roles in 1933. Cara Mea is a straw woven with a fabric. Fabric effects are very much to the fore and when a straw is combined with any other material it acquires a clothlike appearance.

Many weaves are new and interesting, such as doris, a basket pattern; point d'esprit, with little up-standing knots; and point-Margaret, a shell stitch. Many of the weaves are developed in braids rather than in woven bodies, and in this case the braids are intricately sewed, expressing designs which have considerable interest.

The Hat Rises Up
These materials were presented by Mr. Hodge in hats designed by his own staff and by importations from such modistes as Madoux, Rose Descat, Marcel Lely, Maria Guy, Maria Alphonse, Rhea Francini, Patou, Molyneux and Susie White.

The brimmed hat is increasing the depth of its crown, both actually and by the illusions of draping and trimming. For the matron some of the crowns are oval. There is a tendency also to revert to those undulating plateaus, bearing flowered, feathered and beribboned landscapes, which, perched on women's heads, were named hats in the 1890's.

More moderate are the straw salons, but these too have an air of detachment from the head which is at once a reminiscence and a prophecy. Turbans, berets and cloches we still have with us, however, and they model the head pleasingly. All shapes leave the hat generously exposed on the left side.

Veils as Trimmings
However, even the close-fitting hat has modified its silhouette. It often wears a cuff which softens the frame around the face. The fez idea sometimes perks it up in the middle of the crown; and the "cache-peigne" idea plants a very wide bandeau at the back—occasionally at the side—contributing an upward movement at the rear, which is also reminiscent of the 1890's. This effect is sometimes only fictitious, being accomplished by a fold of the material or a placement of an ornament. When the under section is actual, it is usually constructed of a material in surprising contrast to the rest of the hat, and in a color representing either an adjacent or a complementary harmony. The exception to this is the facing of these bandeaux with flat flowers. Veils are introduced as trimmings rather than accessories.

Very odd materials are used for

the whimsical ornaments, whose idea seems to be economy of line with the maximum of effect. These ornaments traverse the crown obliquely, sometimes at the front, often at the back. In the former case they are likely to point downward, in the latter to speed the rhythm up. But surprises are the order of the day. A quill, apparently traveling toward the earth swiftly as an arrow, may decide to burst into a funny little curl at the top. Ribbon phantasies imitate quills, birds, flowers, thistles, and to this end the ribbon is accordion-pleated, shirred and coiled. Striped ribbon is twisted into simulations of candy-sticks, which are dashing placed. Metal clips decorate the edges and ribbons, of celophane bandings and tailored tabs. Gold borders may be pinched into trimmings to outline them, and bandings may be cut to admit metal intervals.

The neutral colors are prominent. Mascara-brown, matchless black and red are all offered as complements of the costumes in these tones. Much turquoise is sponsored and is delightfully used with brown, sometimes as a color interlude between a double brim. This method of introducing a second color and texture is a favorite one with Mado. As brims are much slashed and notched, it offers interesting possibilities.

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ARCHITECTURE · HOME BUILDING · GARDENS

How to Tell an 'English' House

Architectural Styles in the United States—1

By MARC N. GOODNOW

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WITH so many national strains making up the fabric of American society, it would be remarkable if our domestic architecture were not somewhat composite in character. Certainly it is the more expressive of American national life, besides being more interesting and more natural.

Properly modernized or adapted versions of European styles—English, Spanish, Italian, French or Dutch—offer possibilities as charming and appropriate in certain American settings as the revered type of Colonial or Georgian house. In fact, the trend in recent years has been toward the former styles, or their variants, and there are many attractive examples to be seen in different parts of the United States.

The chief danger architecturally is that in the adaptation without expert guidance there is the likelihood of confusing the true and the false or being unable to hew to a direct architectural line. Many home builders have attempted to put their own ideas of certain styles into their houses and the results have not always been pleasing either to them or to the public. This of course can be avoided if the home owner will be guided by a trained architect.

As a matter of fact, it is rather easy to spoil the appearance of any house of pure design by the elimination of an apparently insignificant feature, or the addition of some extraneous element that has appeared to the owner as being charming or novel. Too many Spanish houses, for example, have been ruined in purpose and effect by the inclusion of Italian grilles, pillars and ornamental staff work. And much the same can be said for houses of English, French and Italian precedent. Even our own Early American Houses have been unpleasantly disguised more than once by an attempt at smartening which ended only in creating a sort of mongrel type which one could neither classify nor enjoy.

Ancestor of American Colonial Let us consider outstanding characteristics of the English house. Here there is a steep-pitched roof of shingles, shakes or thatch, sometimes tiled; brick chimneys usually surrounded by pots; small multi-paned and latticed windows and casements; dormers, oriels and gables with overhanging eaves; half-timbers, with stucco between. There are no porches as a rule, and the houses are of one story. Inside the house are low-raftered ceilings; odd nooks and corners; and, upon characteristic of all large central fireplaces with attendant iron fire tools and copper utensils.

The English house emphasizes the fine adaptability of local materials, with picturesque use of texture and color. It expresses naturally the elements of informality and domesticity of English life.

The architecture of English country dwellings has been referred to as a "sort of hedgerow architecture" which sprang up of itself along English country roads. It is a home-grown product, unaffected by outside influences during many centuries. This is the type of house so often called "picturesque" or "quaint"—its windows grouped, its doorways seldom decorated, but with evident effects gained from both material and texture of wall and roof. A certain quality of unexpectedness is perhaps the greatest charm of such houses, and seldom does one find two just alike.

One is always impressed by craftsmanship in the English house even though he may not be familiar with the craftsmen or their methods of work. Much of the unbroken atmosphere of such a house is attributed to the workman himself. He knew little of house building or architecture beyond the limits of his village, and he therefore hewed pretty well to accepted lines established for him by his ancestors and his fellow craftsmen.

Achieved Individuality Since hardly two pieces of material in the old English house were exactly alike, the structure achieved its own individuality by a natural process hard to imitate in this age when everything is so precisely machined. Today we have little such handicraft, and therefore little of that casual quality which is the great charm of such a house.

Add to this the individuality of the Englishman himself, and the fact that he built his house to live in and not to sell, and we find very good reasons for saying that the English house has a personality all its own, whether or not it is greater than any other type of house.

A large part of the success of any house may be attributed to its being what one might call "native to the soil." That is to say, its materials have come from the site itself or some near-by point, and the finished product has the appearance of having grown vitally out of the very ground on which it stands. Of course, surrounding houses of similar character have much to do with this appearance and atmosphere, but even without them the house may achieve its own distinction through design, materials and craftsmanship.

The English house, like the Spanish house, need not be confined to its own native setting to be appropriate, distinctive and charming on American soil. Indeed, so many houses of English precedent are to be found in this country that one is

never at a loss to find examples to illustrate their admirable qualities.

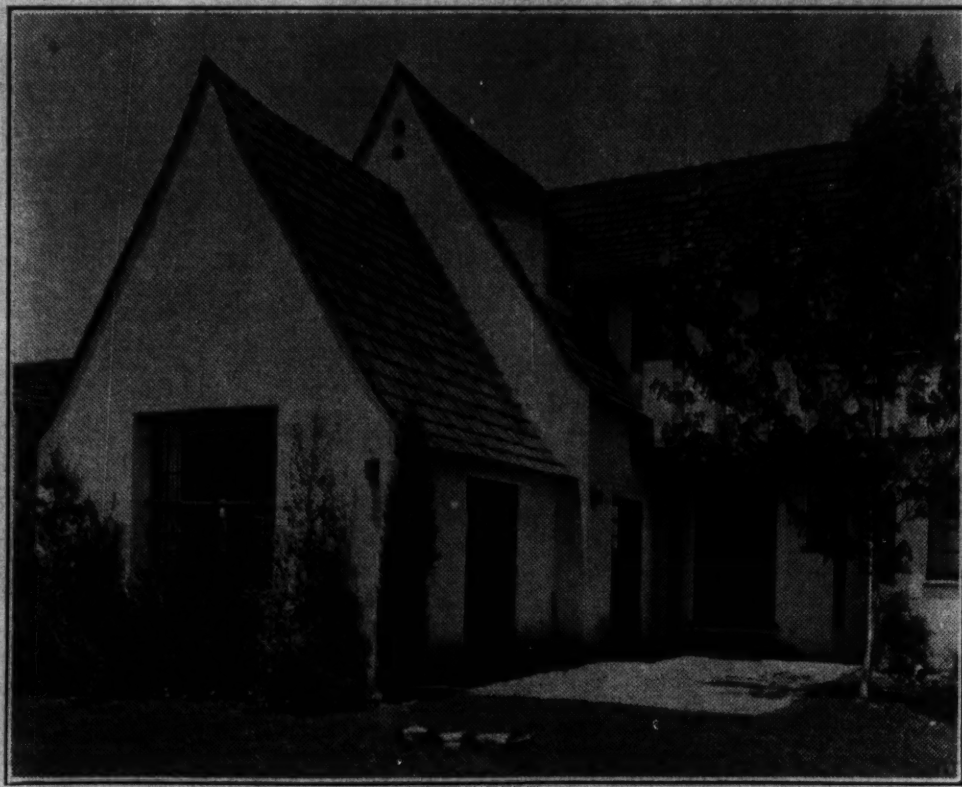
Two American Adaptations

Both of the accompanying illustrations present typical English architecture implanted in American soil. The house of Mr. Leet W. Bissell, Pasadena, Calif., is of the cottage type, with low eaves, frequent oriels and upstanding chimneys with initial anchor or pot as decorative features.

The brick walls have been given an aged appearance by a thin coating of white cement, through which the red of the brick shows. The entrance is through a thick wall that creates a natural feeling of privacy so dear to the Englishman's heart. With the house nestling snugly into its setting and surrounded by heavy planting, there is a distinct air of homeliness and comfort.

An English adaptation with French or Norman characteristics is illustrated by the J. H. Fisher residence, Santa Monica, Calif. White stucco walls and sharply peaked shingle roofs, with a turn or flare at the eaves, combine here to create an unique effect. Also there are half-timbered walls, many-windowed metal casements and dormers—adding to a generally smart, modern appearance.

The next article in this series discusses the Spanish style. It will appear soon.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—The Mott Studios, Los Angeles, Calif.
A Trim Appearance is Obtained in This House of Mr. J. H. Fisher, Santa Monica, Calif., by Means of White Stucco Walls and High Pitched Roofs. Kenneth Albright, Builder.

Architectural League Show

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

THAT ancient jest about the cobbler's child who is ever in need of a good pair of shoes can't be trotted out at this year's exhibition of the Architectural League of New York. For an architect, Mr. Joseph Urban, has come forward with a presentation, no less, of the League's work, in the galleries of the Fine Arts Building at 215 West Fifty-seventh Street. He has transformed the barren reaches of Vanderbilt Hall by setting within it a series of overlapping walls, with niches for figures in the corners and at the sides, the whole turning the rectangular gallery into an elliptical space that eliminates even the stairways that descend along the end walls.

This interior setting is of white wall board, and provides a sparkling setting for the exhibits. Overhanging the walls is the greenery provided by small trees, with here

work and that of Mr. Ullis H. Eller, for the Louisiana State Capitol is evidence of the fruitful partnership today of the sculptor and the architect.

The mural painter, too, is being called in more and more often, so here we have recent work of Mr. Thomas Benton for the Whitney Museum of Modern Art, New York, presenting themes from American life today, and Mr. Ezra Winter's grand scheme for the decoration of the main staircase of the Radio City Music Hall. Mr. Howard McCormick shows a decorative panel with an Indian brave in full leap among flying herons. Miss Nina Barr Wheeler exhibits a design for a tapestry for a foyer at the opera, with the space divided into 20 scenes based on incidents of musical performance, all harmonized within the color scheme. Mr. Tom Lottin Johnson brings together famous figures of legend and story—Alice in Won-



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—The Mott Studios, Los Angeles, Calif.
An English Cottage Style, Built of Brick and Adapted to an American Setting. The Leet W. Bissell Residence, Pasadena, Calif. Mr. David Ogilvie is the Architect.

Frederick, is impressive in its mass, with integral decoration provided by sculptural elements in relief and a patterned treatment of the window openings. Dignified adaptation of the Colonial in the Yale Divinity School by Messrs. Delano & Aldrich adds a truly indigenous note to its New England setting. In the new Cosmopolitan Club building in New York, designed by Mr. Thomas H. Elliott, a light and graceful handling has been given to the set-back form, with this airiness increased by iron grilling in the Spanish tradition in the supports and framing of a two-storied exterior balcony.

A Handsome Laundry

Such a structure as the laundry designed by Mr. Irving M. Fanchel brings closer the day when a walk down a city street will provide a series of agreeable impressions of

buildings handsome in the mass and the more beautiful because of their fitness to use. Views of the completed Louisiana State Capitol, designed by Messrs. Welles, Dreyer and Seifert, confirm the promise of earlier pictures that this was to be a public monument, comparable with the now famous State Capitol of Nebraska.

Mr. Elsie D. Litchfield shows a photograph of the Robert Gray Memorial Tower, which sets forth historical episodes in a dozen panels ascending as in a spiral to the observation platform at the top.

Another feature of this show is a housing exhibit contrasting the sort of shelters that are built for speculation with those constructed with community advantages in view. These exhibits represent what is being done in various cities of the United States and in Europe.

E. C. SHERRARD.

Vines for the Sun Porch

House Plants and Their Care Series—7

By KARIN B. HEDENBERG

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN we are choosing vines for house use we have only a limited choice, due to the fact that the dry air in the house forbids the growing of many plants in baskets, window boxes, or wall pockets, that usually flourish out of doors during the spring and summer months. So if we would have our baskets fulfill their mission we must consider not varieties we want, or those we think attractive, but those that are suitable.

Plants for hanging baskets in the house must necessarily be able to withstand a dry atmosphere. A basket hanging in a sunny window of a dry room dries out very rapidly, and in most cases needs about twice the quantity of water that is usually given. Therefore it is useless to attempt to grow many of the soft flowering plants or trailers which we could grow in the same baskets were they outside on our porch.

To be successful with vines in a hanging basket or other such container the soil must be just right. Generally speaking a soil composed of one-half part of any good garden loam, and one-quarter part each of white, sharp-pointed sand (sea-shore sand will answer this purpose) provided it is thoroughly washed, and well-rotted manure is the most satisfactory. Before this is used it must be thoroughly mixed and pulverized.

It is best not to grow more than one variety of plants in one container. Several varieties may do well, but the effect will be less pleasing. Moreover, unless the container is very large, there is rarely sufficient room for more than one variety of strong growing vines.

Sedums Take Little Care Among all the plants that are grown for use in hanging baskets for a sunny situation in a warm room or sun porch there are not any that surpass the various varieties of Sedums. Any of these plants will stand lack of attention, which is the usual fate of plants suspended in a warm room. Kenilworth Ivy and Tradescantia are both suitable for growing in baskets. The Kenilworth Ivy being a dainty little vine is suitable for a very small basket.

While English Ivy does best in a north window one of its near relations, the ivy Conglomerata, will do

The First Year, Too!

Boston

Dear Gardeners: After living a number of years in apartments it was with a great deal of joy we moved into a single house with a place for a garden.

Soon a neighbor said he had many iris plants to give us if we wanted them, and of course we did. We started to dig a trench alongside of the garage and found the soil consisted of tin cans, shoes and bottles. Almost in dismay we wondered what we could do, as we did not feel we could buy new loam. When our friend arrived and we had shown him our soil he quickly replied, "Never mind, in this near-by lot beneath the weeds you will find plenty of good black loam." This meant much digging, carrying away old rubbish and soil and carrying up new loam, but it was worth every effort. In the spring we had a lovely row of purple iris and many of our friends wondered how we got them to bloom the first year they were transplanted.

We made 10 different beds in the main garden in the same way, digging from 12 to 18 inches, removing old rubbish and bringing up new black dirt from the meadow. All of our seeds were purchased through the Monitor with the exception of those given to us by friends. Rose bushes also were purchased from a Monitor advertiser. With the blooming of the roses in June to the middle of November we had zinnias, cosmos, marigold, phlox,

Hobbies and Hints

Boston

panies, bachelor buttons, asters, sweet Williams, columbine, calendula, snapdragon, and chrysanthemums. Houseplants were given away daily and the house and our office were well supplied with flowers. Flowers were everywhere!

We did so want a bird bath and a bench for our garden. There were so many wanted! So we waited! Some one prompted with interest and love for our garden gave us the bird bath. Then we wanted the bench more than ever, but we waited for the idea never. Soon it came, as all ideas do if we are patient and willing to wait. My husband, by no means a carpenter, had made a little white birch fence around the garden, so one day I suggested he make a bench out of the same material. At first this seemed to him a large order to fill, but again waiting for the idea needed a way unfolded and soon we had a more comfortable, more convenient bench than we could have bought, not to mention the fact that the bench was more beautiful and more artistic than the ones purchased with mere money.

Our garden was not only a haven of delight to us, but everyone passing stopped to enjoy it and ask how it was done the first year. We started to prepare the beds in March so we would have them ready for planting in May. We had only evenings and Saturday afternoons to work, but by June our hardest work was finished and the weeding and watering was always a pleasure. Our neighbors thought us rather

unwise to work so hard, as they called it, and to put so much into the garden when we only rented our house. But our love for the flowers and their beauty had to be expressed, and we see clearly now no matter where we may go we will always have a garden because the beauty of the garden is in our hearts. Our labor has not been in vain.

In March we moved into our new home and a new garden must be made. But it will not be work but joy to see new beauty unfold to gladden many hearts.

With much gratitude for our dear Monitor and the garden page, I, too, want to see the Garden Hobby continued. (Mrs.) E. M. Y.

Going Strong Basco, Ill.

Dear Editor: In regard to the "snow garden" which appeared in a recent issue, I should like to tell you that I made the snow garden according to the first directions and sent it over to the first-grade room at school for the children to enjoy. When your second paragraph came out and said that the recipe, if you can call it that, should have contained ammonia, I went over to school to see how it was coming on, and found it going strong. The snow had climbed up on the little fir tree, and the children were thrilled with it. The teacher is making a second one according to the new directions and the hobby has even spread to the high school department.

I have enjoyed reading the hobby column and have sent clippings from it to friends whom I knew would enjoy reading it, too. The window garden letter was especially interesting. I do not have a garden, but shall have one this spring and am keeping many of the clippings this winter for reference in the spring.

I am afraid no one would recognize the Monitor when our family gets through clipping it. My boys clip out articles from the Young Folks page and pictures of Waddies and Snubbs; my husband clips the Educational page and articles for his college classes, and I snip here and there and everywhere and mail or hand the articles out to friends. When we have finished with them we hand them to an old lady next door who lives in a wheel chair and who never seems to have enough reading matter, so we feel it has lived a very useful life. (Mrs.) E. O. K.

Boughs for House Decoration

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

Several branches of green boughs put into a vase or other receptacle may look pretty, with their fresh leaves, but they do not necessarily look artistic. In the writer's opinion, a very important rule is that a bough should always be at least twice the height of the vase that carries it. Three branches, unless they are very short and slender, should be sufficient for one vase. One long and two shorter, but of different lengths, have a more natural appearance than three of the same height. Two boughs will prob-

ably look even better, with one a good deal longer than the other. One alone, if it is chosen with discernment and is sufficiently distinctive, will look best of all.



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Let the Advertiser Know that you patronize his advertisement in The Christian Science Monitor

EDUCATIONAL

Talkies as Integral to Teaching

Officials Convinced They Have Started Something

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Chicago

IF THE pictures in the textbook, or the mysterious-looking charts on the classroom wall, could come to life, perform for the students and explain themselves as they went along, or if the chemistry experiment would demonstrate itself, undoubtedly every teacher would agree the millennium had been reached.

But this is about what happens when the resources of the film industry are united with those of the educator, brought into the classroom, and made a regular part of the teaching equipment.

Until lately many educators have been prone to look on the so-called educational talking motion picture with doubtful eyes. Was it merely a fad or was it a real find, they asked themselves. Was it merely another way of amusing the students, or did it have real educational value?

Here at the University of Chicago they did not think it was a mere fad, but looked on it as a real find, and when the much-talked-of "new plan" was being worked out, talking pictures were enlisted as an integral part of the course and given an equal place with the textbook and the lecture and the classroom demonstration.

Faith in a New Medium

Were they right in putting so much faith in a comparatively new and untried medium, was the question many people asked. The preparation of the pictures went along slowly until finally on the 14th of November last the first two of a proposed series of 20 pictures on physical science were finished and exhibited in Chicago, New York and Washington.

Always looking for a popular angle, the newspapers hailed the arrival of "Mickey Molecule" as a competitor for the popular Mickey Mouse, for the pictures demonstrated the molecular theory of matter by magnifying molecules and animating them so their action could be explained visually.

But looking at the more serious portend of the pictures, many educators saw immediately that here was a significant advance in the use of the motion picture in education, and after two months spent in weighing the value of the pictures and the opinions of people who have seen them, University of Chicago officials are convinced they have started something.

Already the University of Chicago Press is being deluged with requests for demonstrations and has five men on the road showing the pictures to schools and colleges. So convinced of the value of the pictures are they that the university people have no doubt but that the aid of talking films, all teaching can be lifted into the superior class. The films are not in any sense a substitute for the teacher or for personal teaching, but "in the hands of the teacher for more effective education," they explain.

May Become Regular Thing

Mr. Frederic Woodward, vice-president of the university, told a Monitor correspondent the university authorities "were convinced of their value and feasibility for use not only in colleges and high schools but in adult education as well." "We have no doubt that they are destined to become a part of the regular teaching equipment of schools and colleges," he added.

The reason these new pictures are removing doubt as to the value of the medium, Mr. Woodward said, is because they are the first pictures to be integrated with a regular course of work. Most educational pictures in the past have been mere entertainment and anything else, he said, and have not been adapted to integration with the regular course of study.

The University of Chicago pictures, when completed, will be a series of 20 films of 10-minute duration, falling into four groups. One group will fit into courses on physical sciences, another is to cover the biological sciences, another the social sciences and the fourth the humanities. There are the four divi-

sions of learning under the university's new plan.

The physical science pictures are the first to be undertaken, because the physical sciences seemed to lend themselves most readily to experimentation with this medium. The first two pictures finished were entitled "Oxidation and Reduction" and "The Molecular Theory of Matter," while "Energy and its Transformation" was the next to be "shot" and is to be shown shortly. "Electrostatics" and "The Velocity of Light" are the next to be made and the other topics are as follows:

Matter and Force.
Sound.
Heat and Work.
Interference of Light.
Spectroscopy.
Electromagnetism.
Chemical Equilibrium.
Velocity of Chemical Reactions.
Electricity and Matter.
Atomic Structure as Related to Chemical Reaction.
Electrochemistry.
Carbon and its Compounds.
Composition of the Atmosphere.
The Solar System.
Time and the Calendar.
Eclipses of the Sun and Moon.
The Changing Surface of the Earth.
Beneath the Earth's Surface.
Weather and Forecasting.

With all the magic that can be wrought by modern cinema technique, the university people believe the latter pictures can be made even more interesting and vivid than the one already completed. Illustration of natural processes, such as the development of deltas, the process of a river digging a new channel, the action of wind-blown sand on rock formations, can be achieved vividly and accurately through time-lapse, or slow-motion, technique, which makes visible movements imperceptible to the human eye, and telescopes into 10 minutes what really takes days, weeks, months, years or centuries to occur. Glaciers at work, the action of wind and water, volcanic action, can be photographed to the accompaniment of natural sound and explained by a master teacher.

In 10 Minutes

Experiments which take several hours to set up on the laboratory demonstration table and are then often undertaken with fear and trembling lest something does not work just right, can be shown in 10 minutes. After the film is shown the class it is the students' job to understand the actual experiment more readily if it is actually performed for them. But if the school does not have the proper equipment, or if the instructor does not have time to see the experiment performed nevertheless, if the films are used.

Owning the films, of course, is not such an easy matter for many schools in times like these, and the cost is what is keeping many schools from using them. The university sales people find. The films sell for \$50 each, or \$45 if bought in the entire series of 20, and the projector costs \$570. A price of \$1450 is made for the whole outfit, projector and the 20 physical science pictures.

So engrossed have they been with this first series that the university and picture people have not given a great deal of thought to the other three series, but their possibilities offer wide scope to the imagination.

Summing up the value of the pictures, Vice-President Woodward sees five main advantages: the great value of animated action; the effectiveness with which ideas and natural laws can be illustrated by industrial processes, showing the student the connection between theoretical work and its application in industry; the vivid impression which the pictures make on the mind of the student; the time and money saving advantage; the superiority of the film demonstrations to laboratory experiments for large classes, giving every student a good view of what is going on.

The pictures are being developed by the university in cooperation with Erpi Picture Consultants, Inc., a research group which is a subsidiary of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company.

A Letter-Writing League

Written from The Christian Science Monitor

IF WE are to have international understanding and peace, the nations must find practical ways of bringing them about. Learning to know people who are different, but who pursue familiar interests, is a many-sided educational experience; and the wider human sympathy which results from such experience makes for peace in the world.

The International Friendship League has been organized for the purpose of promoting friendly relationship between young people all over the world, through international exchange of correspondence. More than a million letters have already been exchanged between boys and girls of the United States and fifty other countries. The letters have contained a wealth of material in history, geography and sociology.

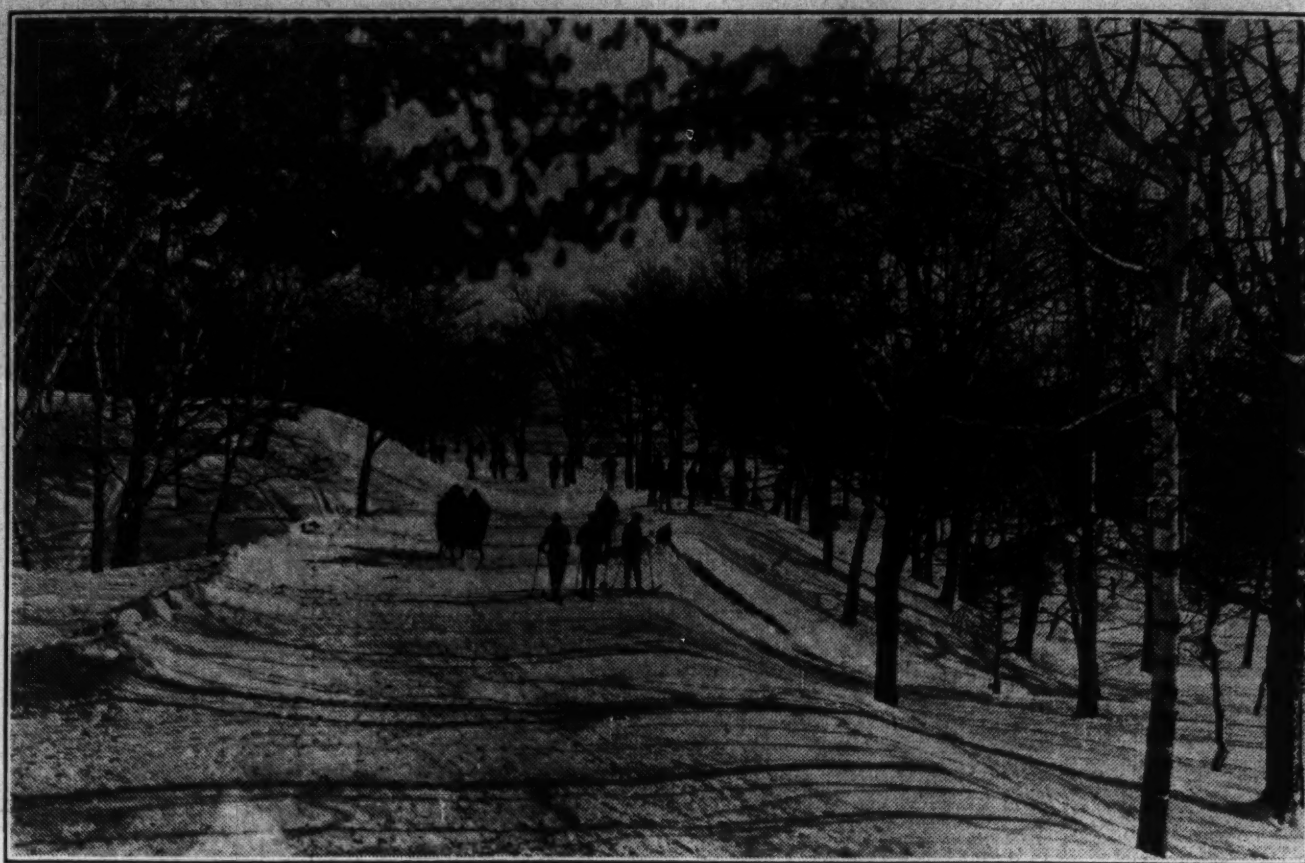
The league feels that the young people, when they have grown up and taken the reins of the govern-

ment in their own hands, will not have merely abstract ideas about other countries which they have gathered from school books or newspapers, but their ideas will be vitalized by personal experience.

The correspondence plan, as sponsored by the league, allows for a great deal of freedom and individual initiative. Naturally young people want to tell about their own activities, and the plan is to let them follow their fondness of this and tell about their schools, homes, churches, athletics, activities and vacations. Many pictures and interesting souvenirs are exchanged, and, in a few cases, the young people have traveled and met.

President Calvin Coolidge in a speech in Cambridge in 1925 said, "The world has tried war with force and has utterly failed. The only hope of success lies in peace with justice."

Billions of dollars are being spent



THOUSANDS OF COLLEGE STUDENTS IN NORTH TEMPERATE STATES SPEND EVERY SPARE HOUR OUT ON THE SNOW.

No sports are more jolly or have a more wholesome sort of abandon than those of winter's out of doors. Whether on a toboggan, a sled, in a sleigh, or on one's two feet, there is a fun that washes the heart clean. February snow carnivals, now so large and popular, are prepared for, for months ahead.

annually by the different nations of the world in preparation for another war. If just a small fraction of this money could be set aside for a constructive campaign of education for peace, in due time such extensive defensive operations would become unnecessary. We do not have to defend ourselves against understanding friends.

Too often the peculiarities and differences of people are stressed in our motion pictures and tabloids, rather than the likenesses and the ideals and standards which would tend to inspire and unify people of different races and nationalities. Frequently a letter comes from some young person saying that he is surprised to find that his friend in Argentina is "just like us."

The world is full of false prejudices. Our foreign neighbors as a whole have no opportunity to learn the truth about the fine ideals and standards of our great American democratic civilization. Likewise the rest of the world is often portrayed in such a way as to create erroneous impressions of our foreign neighbors. We may think of Mexico as a land of barbarous bandits, the wonderful Hawaii as the home of a ridiculous hula girl and China as a land of the ignorant superstitious coolies.

The young people taking part in the world-wide correspondence plan had these ideas almost entirely

A More Democratic Crowd at Library

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Chicago

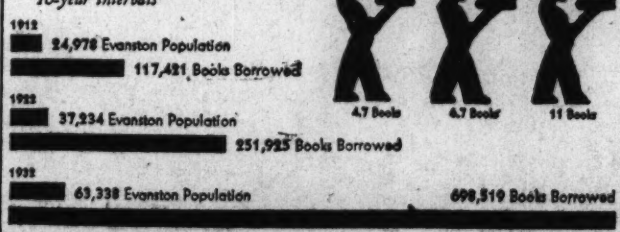
"I KNOW all about being a florist," a rather shy man said to the librarian, "but I never had a chance to learn anything about botany. Could you give me a book to help me out?"

The next borrower steps to the desk, a well-dressed lady who once bought all the books she wanted to read, but who now must depend upon the library. "I'm trying to cook less expensive meals," she said. "Do you have any useful helps along this line?"

A third inquirer wants some practical advice on repairing radios.

Two Charts Contrasting:

1. Average number of books borrowed from library by each Evanstonian during 12 months at 10-year intervals (right)
2. Number of volumes loaned by library in contrast to population of city at 10-year intervals



Story-Telling Chart From Evanston, Ill., as an Example of What City Public Libraries Are Experiencing. Reprinted From the American Library Association Bulletin.

When former radios gave out he just threw them away and bought new ones, he said in an "aside" to the librarian. "Now, I'll have to fix it up myself."

Her New Adventure

"My boy friend is coming over to-morrow evening with two other couples," a high school graduate told a helper in the library. "Could you tell me how to make some refreshments which don't cost too much. Then I would also like a book of games." It all leaked out finally that this was a new venture for the young lady who used to go to movies or the theater, and then to an expensive place for supper, but now she and her friends were having their fun at home.

According to the conversations of librarians from many cities who attended this year's midwinter meeting of the American Library Association in Chicago, the above list of callers is just a sample of the type of people making up the swelling tide of borrowers at libraries the country over.

It all amounts to a rediscovery of the library, a revival in reading which is sweeping the nation since stocks fell to depths. Circulation

of 300,000 in Portland, Ore., in 1931. In Flint, Mich., 47 per cent of the population are borrowers at libraries.

For Practical Uses

What does this army of readers require of the libraries? Many of them want data for practical everyday purposes—how to repair the broken chair, how to raise rabbits, grow mushrooms, build a sidewalk, repaper an old wall, and a multitude of other domestic and practical problems.

The unemployed are looking for a means of self-improvement. The bookkeeper is studying to be an accountant, the engineer to pass civil service examinations, the draftsman to be an architect. A large proportion of the readers want to know more about economics, international affairs, political science and other serious subjects. Taking it all in all the depression in libraries has boomed business in libraries, and brought a new strata of society ranging all the way from the laborer to the white collar professional within the library doors.

Advertising—and You

VI—Serving You Through the Dealer

By ARTHUR T. LEWIS

Advertising Writer and Executive

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"A PAIR of shoes, Mr. Smart? Step over here and let us fit you!" A little later Mrs. Smart has before her two pairs of shoes which fit well, look well and cost about the same amount. "What make is this pair?" she asks. The clerk names a well-known advertised brand. "This pair," he says, holding up the other pair, "is not advertised, but is of very good quality, too."

"Wrap up those," says Mrs. Smart, pointing to the advertised shoes, and walks out well pleased with her purchase. This illustrates what advertising experts call "consumer acceptance." If Mrs. Smart had decided in advance that she would buy a certain brand, it would be "consumer demand." Both consumer acceptance and consumer demand are largely the result of advertising, and both are reasons why dealers prefer to handle advertised goods.

The scene changes to a grocery store. The customer asks for a certain brand of cereal and the grocer smilingly obliges. He smiles despite the fact that on the very next shelf may be a package of cereal on which he would make more profit. He



Customers Nearly Always Choose the Advertised Article—They Have Already Read of Its Merits.

smiles because he likes to give his customers what they ask for and also because he knows that in the time it might take to sell a case of the unadvertised cereal he may sell two or three cases of the advertised brand. Thus advertising accelerates "turnover" in which the grocer finds his greatest profit.

In California a man grows raisins. In Philadelphia, a storekeeper places packages of those raisins on his shelf. In that city a woman reads an advertisement giving some recipes showing how raisins may be used to improve the flavor of cake, or bread, or pudding. On her next trip to the store she buys a package with which to try one of the recipes. Thus advertising creates new buyers and increases the rate of buying, both of which mean business for the dealer.

No longer do Mr. and Mrs. Consumer merely take what the dealer may happen to have. On the contrary, the dealer makes it his business to serve the customer.

COEDUCATIONAL United States

The Van Horn Home School 20 MILES FROM OAKLAND

"Highly rated of fresh and healthy beauty." For boys and girls from kindergarten through Twelfth Grade, high standard curriculum. Sports, music, art, drama, and other interesting activities. Summer Session begins June 1st. Tuition \$10.00. Write for prospectus. Mrs. Van Horn, Pleasanton, Calif., California. Telephone 444-4444.

SECRETARIAL SCHOOLS

Baldwin Secretarial School

Small—Exclusive School
Central Location
Cherry Quarters
Personal Attention
Limited Registration
Plaza Bldg., Park St., near Washington
PORTLAND OREGON

ness to have what they want. Advertising has to a large extent taken from the dealer the decision as to what his shelves shall contain and placed it with the buyer. This saves the dealer much time and effort of selection. It reduces his overhead, since he knows more accurately what he must keep in stock. By handling advertised goods he is able to sell to a larger percentage of those who call at his store.

Not only does the retailer benefit through the advertising of makers or producers. He also finds it to his advantage to tell you about his own service, the price at which he sells his special values. Like the truck which he buys to deliver the goods, advertising helps him to carry out his function of distribution with



the increased sale of an advertised article does, however, bring about an opportunity for the dealer to acquire a larger number of consumers with the other goods which he is selling.

greatest economy to himself and efficiency to you.

1. Increases consumer knowledge of his wares and satisfaction with them.
2. Leads to greatest possible turnover of smallest possible stock.
3. Decreases sales expense.

Every person is affected by advertising. Every person can be in some degree a positive force for the support of right advertising to you as for the elimination of wrong advertising. This series of 20 articles is designed to present information that will enable the reader to get the greatest possible benefits from advertising, as well as protect himself from possible abuses.

NEXT WEEK—"A SERVICE OF CONVENIENCE AND ECONOMY."

COEDUCATIONAL United States

Lower School
—
Upper School
—
College of Liberal Arts

Offers an educational training from kindergarten through high school and college to the A. B. degree, unified as to fundamentals yet with each department designed to meet the specific need of its own group.

The PRINCIPAL

Founded 1890
SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI
COEDUCATIONAL

SECRETARIAL SCHOOLS

SEE Also Saturday's EDUCATIONAL PAGE for Advertising of SCHOOLS

How and Why Books

Short Surveys of Knowledge in Pocket Size

The Greeks, by Rosalind Murray.
The Story of Civilization, by C. E. M. Joad.
New York: The Macmillan Company. London: A. & C. Black, 2s. 6d. net.

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

IT HAS been said that an educated man is one who knows everything about something and something about everything. In an age of increasing specialization there is danger of concentrating solely on one's own subject; and the temptation to do so is increased by the sheer mass of modern knowledge, the complexity and technicality which the specialist has introduced.

By publishing "The How and Why" series of well-bound, well-printed and well-illustrated volumes at half a crown and 1s. respectively, Messrs. A. & C. Black of London and the Macmillan Company of New York are performing a real service to education. Each volume of this series sums up the main outlines of our modern knowledge of one subject. The presentation is simple enough to appeal to an intelligent child of 12 or 14, yet the books can be enjoyed by an adult. Each is written by an authority on the subject with a gift for clear exposition, and is illustrated by photographs or woodcuts. The volumes are tasteful in appearance and can be readily slipped into the pocket; there is nothing of the schoolbook about them, yet they are being widely used in the schools of England.

The general editor of the books, Mr. Gerald Butler, inclines one feels, to the scientific and ethical, rather than to the idealistic and spiritual point of view, and it will be interesting to read the promised volume on poetry by Lascelles Abercrombie, and to see whether Pegasus has been allowed to use his wings. And what is Mr. Butler going to do about religion, or does he think the subject is disposed of in chapter 1 of "The Story of Civilization"?

We ask these questions because the series sets out to describe in brief the how and why of each subject considered. Our own feeling is that while the volumes are masterly little expositions of the "how," they sometimes give little intimation of the "why." The immense influence exercised on history and the arts by changing concepts of religion has not received sufficient attention.

We can except in part from this criticism the two opening volumes of the series, "The Greeks" by Rosalind Murray, daughter of Professor Gilbert Murray, and "The Story of Civilization" by C. E. M. Joad. Besides giving us a very clear outline of Greek history and an analysis of Greek thought, Miss Murray does definitely set herself to tell why the Greeks matter to us and why their history took the course it did. The inter-relationship of political events and cultural progress is clearly shown, and we are reminded that "We are good at making railways, and engines, and drains, and at making a great quantity of things, all exactly alike, and cheap. But we have almost forgotten how to make a few things well. It is good that we should look at Greek statues and buildings, and read the Greek books, and so remind ourselves that there is another way of living than our own."

Civilization

"The Story of Civilization" covers the development of organized society from the earliest times, from the mud-brick houses of the Mesopotamians down to the Russian revolution and the challenge of today. Only one king and conqueror is mentioned, Asoka of India, and he comes in solely because of his later religious influence. Some idea of the author's method may be gained from the chapter headings: The Great Religious Teachers, Greece and the Making of Beautiful Things, Finding Things Out, How Science Has Changed Our Lives, The Spreading of Knowledge, The Sharing of Money, Our Own Civilization. Mr. Joad, besides possessing a gift for singularly clear exposition, is a great asker of questions—do we not still remember the face of the immaculate officers of the Oxford Union as they writhed under his inquiries? He prefaces his story with a dialogue between himself and "Lucy," in which he endeavors to arrive at a definition of civilization, and he closes with the all-important question, "What are we to do with the leisure time which

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our machines are giving us? The answer, I think is that we should try to become more civilized. You will remember that we agreed at the beginning that being civilized meant making and liking beautiful things, thinking freely, and living rightly and maintaining justice between man and man. Man has a better chance today to do these things than he ever had before; he has more time, more energy, less to fear and less to fight against. If he will give this time and energy which his machines have won for him to making more beautiful things, to finding out more and more about the universe, to removing the causes of quarrels between nations, to discovering how to prevent poverty, then I think our civilization would undoubtedly be the greatest as it would be the most lasting that there has ever been."

Learning to Make Apartment a Home

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

THE art of turning New York apartments into the kind of homes that make for happy and contented husbands is being taught to wives and future wives by the home economics department of New York University. The students are required to keep house in a three-room model apartment where they meet most of the problems that confront the average housewife, from marketing to budgeting. Even the problems of child care are studied with the aid of youngsters "borrowed" by the university from neighborhood mothers.

As if in answer to those advanced critics who insist that marriage and home life are outmoded, the instructors say that the young women are enthusiastic about the course. The apartment, cordily furnished and equipped with labor-saving devices, is on the tenth floor of the school of education building in the downtown center of the university. It is the kind of home where the upkeep would probably amount to \$4000. At some time or other during the course the instructors try to raise almost every question that the students will have to answer in the future when they are housekeeping "on their own."

A "Family" of Four

All angles of family life are studied in a unique way. A "family," composed of four student-housewives, is required to live in the apartment for six weeks, sleeping and taking meals there, so that the real home atmosphere is created. At the end of the course, however, they will have learned not only how to cook, sew and prepare the household budget, but most of the cultural refinements that are necessary for married happiness in this complicated age.

Several children of varying ages have been lent to the school authorities by neighborhood mothers, so that the students will get used to the ways of youngsters and learn how to meet problems arising in child care. The children become members of the "family" and are taken care of by the student-housewives, who thus learn how to feed them, clothe them, bathe them and put them to bed.

Beyond the Confines

The instruction, however, is not confined to the limits of the apartment. At times the "family" visits home exhibitions and housekeeping institutes or makes shopping tours, as far as its limited budget will allow.

Mrs. Freda J. G. Winnick, instructor-in-charge, explained that the efforts are made to include every phase of home life in the apartment. The success of the experiment has been gratifying, according to Mrs. Winnick.

"In planning the course," she said, "we have looked at the home in its fullest sense. We have not contented ourselves with considering only the problems involved in cooking, sewing, laundering and housecleaning. An important part of the work is to teach the students how to live. Entertainment on a limited budget and the best ways of taking advantage of the cultural opportunities offered by New York are the integral parts of the course."

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Offer in Yesterday's
Christian Science Monitor

WHITTEMORE BROS. CORP.
Cambridge, Mass.

Australia Runs Russia Close Second in State Enterprises

History Presents Large Array of Socialistic Experiments, Some Good, Others Bad—New Zealand Confined to Public Utilities

An investigation of the extent to which governments are participating in industry in various parts of the world has been undertaken by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, the results being set forth in 18 articles, of which this is the fourteenth.

Australia and New Zealand

Special to THE Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia—Next to Russia, Australia has, in proportion to its wealth and population, the largest area of state-conducted services in the world.

The vast, sparsely populated island continent has provided the setting for an amazing array of socialistic experiments. A few of them have succeeded, but there have been many costly failures, and Government deficits in the last few years have been due almost entirely to the losses on state-owned services.

Federal and state governments own and control all railways; street car services are under their authority or that of the municipalities; telephones, telegraphs, and the national broadcasting services form an adjunct of the Postal Department and are controlled by the Commonwealth; water supply, closer settlement, and such utilities as harbor boards and fire brigades are the direct concern of governments; the generation and supply of electricity in Victoria is undertaken by the State; the governments conduct their own savings and rural banks, and Queensland has its State Insurance office.

Many other enterprises launched by Labor governments have long since been scrapped because of the inability of the states to continue to support them. The Commonwealth Government's most costly experiment—the establishment of a line of steamers to provide passenger and cargo transport between Britain and Australia—had cost the country £15,000,000 before the Bruce-Parry Government determined to sell the ships and cut the losses.

Railroads, which are all state-controlled, have proved the heaviest millstones around the necks of Australian governments. Total deficits two years ago approached the £20,000,000 mark, but with rigid economies, the reduction of wages and the curtailment of services, the figure has now been brought within more manageable dimensions. The future of the railways, with their tremendous interest burden and diminishing receipts, however, is still causing the deepest concern.

Each state is responsible for its own railroad system, and each is showing a substantial loss. This applies also to the lines operated by the Commonwealth Government, including the transcontinental link between Adelaide and Perth and the service between Adelaide and Central Australia.

Governments are wrestling with the problem of dwindling business, but their efforts to date have been confined mainly to the restriction of the use of motor transport where it competes with the railroads. Naturally, the economic recession is blamed for the greater proportion of the enormous losses shown in recent years.

To a certain extent, the great area to be served with public utilities is responsible for state ownership in Australia. Communication had to be provided before a virgin continent could be settled; hence the enormous outlay on railroads. Similarly, the provision of telephone and telegraph facilities became a government concern.

Results Highly Satisfactory
In the 32 years since the Australian states were federated, the receipts from the Postmaster-General's department have exceeded the expenditure by \$2,828,885, but no provision is made in this return for the amount of \$46,815,000 spent on new works and buildings. Considering the vast network of services that had to be provided, however, the result must be regarded as highly satisfactory.

Business enterprise has proved irresistible to state governments, often with disastrous results. New South Wales had its state coal mines and traveling ventures; Queensland established cattle stations and state meat shops; Western Australia indulged in settlement schemes, state brickworks, and state shipping services; various governments have tried their hands at distribution, and some of them have even established state bakeries; two governments, New South Wales and Queensland, are conducting state lotteries from which the hospitals and charitable institutions benefit.

With the exception of the lotteries, the value of which is still questioned by a great number of people, these enterprises have failed dismally. More successful have been the state coal mine in Victoria, which was established to insure a continuity of supplies for the railways, and the great electrical undertaking at Yallourn, also in Victoria, which supplies power to practically every section of the State, and in which the Government has £18,000,000 invested. This scheme, with its hydroelectric power adjunct, was controlled for years by the late Sir John Monash, leader of the Australian forces in the World War.

Other Profitless Services
Closer settlement and irrigation are also the concern of the state governments, and must be numbered among the losing services. The losses here are the price which Australia is paying for its own development, but inquiries instituted since the economic slump began to reveal that wisdom has been outrun by the eagerness of politicians.

Among the minor legacies left to the Commonwealth Government by the war are several factories, such as those for the manufacture of clothing and munitions, which formerly were important departments in the defense organization. A more embarrassing legacy is the dockyard in Sydney, which the present Federal Government is endeavoring to lease to private interests. The ship-building ventures carried out there have been notable only for their costliness.

State banking provides a brighter picture. Indeed, the success of Australia's resistance to world economic

shocks in the last few years has been due almost entirely to the Commonwealth Bank, which was founded before the war by a Federal Labor Government.

From a small beginning, the Commonwealth Bank has become in a few years the leading financial institution of Australia, and today is virtually a central reserve bank and the keystone of the financial structure of the Commonwealth.

Even Critics Praise It
It is the guide, philosopher, friend, and financier of all the governments, and even those critics who are opposed to any form of state enterprise shudder to think what might have happened in the last three years had there been no such bulwark. The bank's profits in the last half year, by the way, exceeded £1,000,000.

State banking enterprises, too, have been uniformly successful, although one of the richest institutions in Australia—the State Savings Bank of New South Wales—closed its doors toward the close of the Lang regime. This was due, not to any weakness in the bank, but to the people's distrust of the state government. This institution was later reopened under the control of the Commonwealth Bank.

For government "control of everything" in miniature, one must go to Canberra, the young capital of Australia. Here the hotels, even the buses, are controlled by the Government. It is state enterprise on a small scale, but the results do not encourage one to believe that state enterprise is the solution of all our troubles. Only in the retail stores has private enterprise a footing in Canberra.

New Zealand Engaged Chiefly in Utilities

Special to THE Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—Although New Zealand has a reputation for Socialist enterprise in government, actually the Dominion Government has confined its business activities mainly to public utilities, in accordance with the needs of a newly planted community, otherwise showing a remarkably conservative tendency to allow industry to manage its own affairs.

Pioneering work in the new territory and the rapid transference of all the good land from public to private ownership have required engineering, legal, educational and other social works that kept the State a heavy purchaser and employer. Most of the new roads and the recent hydroelectric developments have been undertaken by government engineers, rather than by private contractors.

The railways and telegraphs have been government institutions from the beginning, while the electric lighting, water supply, life insurance department, a public trust office and a land transfer office, controlling most of the land conveyancing, have been in operation for 60 or 70 years. Two banks, the Bank of New Zealand and the National Bank of New Zealand, have been incorporated by special acts of the General Assembly of the Dominion.

But for the more elaborate experiments in management of trade and industry by the state it is necessary to look to New Zealand than to various states of the Australian Commonwealth.

King Carol Faces Strong Criticism

Special to THE Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Roumania—Sharp criticism of King Carol's methods of ruling were made here when the new Roumanian Government faced Parliament for the first time.

In the Senate, Mr. Grigore Filipescu, although not a member of the National Peasants' Party, expressed admiration for its chief, Mr. Iulian Maniu, who was recently forced to resign as Prime Minister because of his opposition to Carol's personal regime. He moved that the Senate send the President a telegram of felicitation, which proposal was received with applause by the whole Senate.

In the Assembly, Dr. Nicolae Lupu, National Representative, speaking of the constitutional system said: "The methods of changing our governments are in complete contradiction with the practices of modern constitutional monarchies. Why should we deceive ourselves? In Europe only those monarchs have survived which accommodate themselves to the demands of the times. Are you blind not to see that all of America and most of Europe is republican? The monarchy which does not adapt itself to constitutional methods perishes."

LIBRARIES 'GUIDE' ISSUED IN PARIS

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—With a view to helping scholars and research workers in acquiring information, the International Service for the Coordination of Libraries has issued a guide which outlines facilities available to services at special libraries throughout the world. The "Guide to National Information Services, Loan Systems, and International Exchanges" is in its second edition.

The guide is published in French through the agency of the International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation. The book contains information on 30 reference centers specially organized for this purpose at the principal libraries of a large number of countries and at several big international libraries.

HOTELS AND RESORTS

Scotland

Be sure you include Scotland in your European trip. The journey is great. The destination wonderful. Every week-day the world's two most famous trains—the Flying Scotsman from King's Cross and the Royal Scot from Euston—make their epic runs between London and Scotland. Luxury trains they are, with a long tradition for comfort and good service—record-breakers both, doing the 400 miles in well under 8 hours!

There is so much to see. Edinburgh and Holyrood—scene of the Mary-Darley-Rizzio drama—the Scott Country, the Isle of Skye with its memories of Bonnie Prince Charlie, the famous golf resorts on the East Coast, the grandeur of the Highlands. Give yourself plenty of time in Scotland.

With a return ticket to Scotland you now have the choice of travelling back by the East Coast, West Coast or Midland Routes

Illustrated Pamphlets from T. R. Dwyer—Vice-President, Passenger Traffic (Dept. A-21), L.M.S. Corporation, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City; or, H. J. Ketcham, General Agent, L & N.E. Railway, 11 West 42nd Street, New York City, or from your own ticket agent.

L M S LONDON & NORTH EASTERN RAILWAY OF GREAT BRITAIN L.N.E.R.

BRITAIN NOTES STRONG UPTURN IN BUILDING

Economy Retrenchments
Give Way as Cities
Start Projects

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The tight grip which "economy" has been wielding over building activities in Great Britain is being relaxed, and there are signs that civic authorities and others are planning projects that will at once free money into wider circulation and strike a blow against unemployment.

While retrenchment still has its place in the economy of government departments and other public institutions, there are indications that a sentiment is growing in favor of expenditures on constructive work. Road building, housing projects and other constructive schemes, estimated to cost approximately £4,000,000, are now reported to be under immediate commission throughout the country.

"The thaw has set in," declares Mr. H. B. Bryant, Secretary of the Building Industries National Council, who outlines a series of community and individual building projects that are now being developed all over Great Britain. Bath, Bristol, and Portsmouth are undertaking important constructive work. Bath aims at eliminating unemployment from the district and is starting a reconstruction program to the value of £250,000, while Portsmouth is spending £300,000 on works.

Five new super-motion picture houses are shortly to be built in London suburbs at a cost of approximately £750,000. Brighton is building swimming baths costing £100,000. Leicester is constructing an airfield valued at £15,000, and a new tramway garage costing £25,000.

According to Mr. Bryant, Wakefield has accepted tenders for houses to cost £20,000, and Bournemouth has had a loan sanctioned for cliff protection works to cost £2700. Lincoln has accepted tenders for children's homes costing £7500.

"When Parliament meets, the bill for a new Humber Bridge is down for a third reading," says Mr. Bryant. "In the likely event of its passing, work will start on this £1,500,000 project."

Shipping Active Despite Slump

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—In the last quarter 765,720 tons of new shipping have been under construction in different parts of the world. This is the lowest total since 1910, but represents a material potential addition to the merchant vessels in active commission, and shows that advantage is being taken of slump prices to complete a number of up-to-date ships that will be ready to take the seas when trade conditions improve.

Britain, at the end of 1932, according to Lloyd's Register, was building 225,497 tons, France 101,675 tons, Germany 80,310, Japan 63,345, the United States 59,628, Italy 59,113, and Sweden 55,530.

Of the vessels under construction at the end of December, eight were motorships of between 8000 and 10,000 tons each, two were steamers and 10 were motorships between 10,000 and 20,000 tons, while four steamers were in excess of that size.

RUBBER TIRES FOR HORSE CARS
Special to THE Christian Science Monitor
BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—Horses and farmers alike were said to welcome recent experiments here with pneumatic tires for farm carts. A widespread substitution of rubber-tires where in place of the old rumbling iron-rimmed ones is anticipated.

England

SCOTLAND

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FINANCES OF
JAPANESE NOT
BOTHERSOMEWall Street Observers Say
They Are Not Worried
Over Situation

NEW YORK, Feb. 21 (AP)—Although Japanese bonds and yen exchange recently have been under pressure, following the League of Nations reaction to the Manchurian situation, Wall Street observers say they are not unduly worried by the island empire's financial situation. That the United States is particularly interested in the Japanese picture is shown by the fact that, even with the restricted trade of last year, American sales to Japan totaled \$134,537,000 contrasted with purchases of \$134,011,000.

Japan's sales to the United States are more than eight times those to Great Britain and twice as much as to China.

Japan's direct and guaranteed foreign obligations aggregate some \$1,000,000,000 but it is pointed out, around half of this debt is owned by Japanese nationals. The Japanese-owned foreign bonds, under a governmental decree, can be taken over by the Empire and paid for in yen. Including foreign interest, dividends, etc., it is estimated that Japan can get by with the payment abroad of annual charges amounting to roughly \$300,000,000.

In addition to Japan's invisible exports and other means of obtaining foreign exchange, the country has been mining gold in northern Korea to the extent of some \$10,000,000 yearly. There have been rumors also that large gold explorations have been under way in Manchoukuo.

With the Japanese confronted by prospects of a serious situation in China, military and financial observers are inclined to think that the Empire, knowing its need for gold in any extensive war venture, may possibly have accumulated a fund of the metal whose value does not appear in published figures. While these are, of course, merely rumors, the Bank of Japan has officially raised its gold holdings at around \$215,000,000.

At the same time, due to the depreciation of the yen following abandonment of the gold standard in 1931, Japan's external direct and guaranteed debt service costs some 110 per cent more in the country's currency than it did when the yen was at par. Also, the new imperial budget shows a deficit of around \$65,000,000 yen (the yen is now quoted at about 20 cents) against a par of 49-50 cents, which must be covered by loans.

The present ratio of Japan's note issue to gold holdings is about the same as England's. Some bankers feel, however, that the Japanese may have to resort to currency inflation if further military necessities arise due to the Chinese situation and it is found that government expenditures cannot be restrained to any substantial extent.

DIVIDENDS
Brooklyn & Queens Transit Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 on the 46 preferred shares of stock to record March 15.
General Electric declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 on the preferred stock to record March 15.
Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 15 cents payable March 15 to stockholders of record March 15.
Domestic Stores, Ltd., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 30 cents on the common, payable in United States funds on April 1 to stockholders of record March 15.

CHICAGO BOARD
(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keck, Boston)
Wheat
May 47 1/2 48 1/2 49 1/2 49 1/2
July 48 1/2 49 1/2 50 1/2 50 1/2
September 49 1/2 50 1/2 51 1/2 51 1/2
October 49 1/2 50 1/2 51 1/2 51 1/2
November 49 1/2 50 1/2 51 1/2 51 1/2
December 49 1/2 50 1/2 51 1/2 51 1/2
January 49 1/2 50 1/2 51 1/2 51 1/2
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Beginnings of Unrest in Cuba Are Traced to Fall in Sugar

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papers, closed the university and the high schools, and sent the Cuban cavalry clattering through the streets. Then it was that the opposition made its first suggestion to the American Government for intervention. President Machado, however, having got things into his own hands, was disposed to be lenient with his opponents. He attempted to open the university and was greeted with more riots. Promptly he closed it, also the high schools, and has kept them closed ever since. So serious now had the situation become that negotiations were started with the Government and opposition leaders in an effort to avert a rapidly approaching crisis. Conferences followed and although it is not publicly known what transpired, there is no secret that President Machado and the opposition came near a substantial agreement that would have been a sound political reform involving:

1. Strengthening the power of the Supreme Court.
2. Establishing a supreme electoral tribunal to prevent election frauds.
3. Shortening the terms of the President, senators and representatives.
4. Calling for a new general election in November, 1932. The new President to take office in May, 1933.

Revolt Is Crushed
For some reason, the opposition without warning dumped everything overboard and in August, 1931, declared for revolution. It came, swift and disastrous. Revolutionary leaders were defeated, captured and imprisoned, later to be released in exile. What prompted these men suddenly to abandon all ideas under discussion by the Government and the opposition, is now believed to have been a lack of trust in the President.

And further, well-informed opinion in Havana inclines to the belief that the reforms were too good and that the opposition, realizing it would have no further argument against the President, chose revolution as a quicker means of getting him out of office. With the suppression of the attempted revolution, the Machado Government felt itself stronger than ever and less inclined to accept proposals contrary to its ideas. However, negotiations with various groups anxious to get Cuba back upon its feet continued. They went on all through 1931 to the sound of frequent bomb explosions in different sections of Havana. No definite agreement was reached and in the spring of 1932 terrorism began in earnest.

The Future—Who Knows?
Several of the military and the police were killed by bombs sent through the mails. The Government retaliated by instituting wholesale searches of Havana homes and fill-

ing the jails with hundreds of political prisoners. The opposition began to concentrate its attack against some of the more prominent government officials, a number of them being removed in this manner.

Again the Government retaliated, following its similarly vigorous policy that extended among the University of Havana students, several of whom were said to have been executed without trial on the basis of the old Spanish "Ley de Fuego," attempting to escape.

Whether it will return, no one ventures to say. The remembrances of President Machado apparently have the army behind him. So long as it remains faithful there can be little chance of a revolution.

The people are not content, and whether their discontent will be conveyed to the military forces remains a critical question.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

United States
CONNECTICUT
Newark: Benjamin Franklin Junior High School, 8:15 p. m., March 2.
Meriden: St. Paul's Universalist Church, East Main and Norwood Streets, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 26.

FLORIDA
Key West: La Concha Hotel Dining Room, 8 p. m., Feb. 28.
Miami Beach: Ida M. Fisher High School Auditorium, Fourteenth Street and Drexel Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 27.

MASSACHUSETTS
Cambridge: Organization at Radcliffe College; Theater, Agassiz House, Mason and Cambridge Streets, 8 p. m., Feb. 28.
Gloucester: City Hall, Dale Avenue, 8 p. m., March 2.

NEW JERSEY
Hackensack: State Street School Auditorium, Fourth and Sixth Streets, 8:15 p. m., March 4.
Weehawken: Roosevelt School, Lousia Place, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 28.

NEW YORK
Baldwin: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., March 2.
Brooklyn: Brooklyn Schools Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., March 2.

NORTH CAROLINA
Southern Pines: Church Edifice, East New Hampshire Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 28.

RHODE ISLAND
Fawcett: Church of the Father (Universalist), High Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 28.

SOUTH CAROLINA
Columbia: Town Theater, 1012 Sumter Street, 8:15 p. m., March 2.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WBZ and WEZA, Boston and Springfield (590kc-363m)
5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets.
5:15 Sunshine Discoverer's Club.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 NBC, "Maud and Cousin Bill."
6:15 "The Monitor View of the News."
6:30 Studio; sport reviews, Bill Williams.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, National Council on Radio in Education: "Armed Forces," round table.
7:45 Westinghouse Octavus Roy Cohen mystery drama.
8:00 NBC, Mystery drama.
8:15 NBC, Talk series from Chicago.
8:45 NBC, "The Melodians."
9:00 NBC, Musical Memories; Edgar Guest, soloist; orchestra; vocal soloist, Tann. Ely.
9:30 People's Choral Union; talk, Governor Ely.
10:00 Boston Herald-Traveler Program.
10:15 NBC, Music; news.
11:00 Studio; sport reviews, Bill Williams.
11:15 NBC, Women's Obit.
12:15 a. m.—NBC, Calloway's Orchestra.
11:30 NBC, "Bustle and Grinoline."

WEEL, Boston (590kc-363m)
5:00 p. m.—NBC, Paul Whiteman's Rhythm Boys.
5:15 NBC, "Melodic Thoughts."
5:30 Edwin Olin, harpist.
5:45 NBC, "Evelyn Hawkins."
6:00 "Evelyn Tattler," news.
6:15 "Sign of the Red Apple."
6:45 NBC, "The Melodians."
7:00 NBC, "Whitelandville," sketch.
7:15 NBC, "Whitelandville."
7:45 NBC, "The Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, "Julia Goodson and Frank Crumit," guitar orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
8:45 NBC, Ben Bernie's Orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Ed Wynn; Fire Chief Band.
9:15 NBC, "The Melodians."
10:00 Forecasts, E. B. Riddout; news.
11:15-12:00 NBC, Dance music.
WNAC, Boston (1290kc-244m)
5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Meet the Artist."
5:15 Shepard Fashion Parade.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy," child sketch.
5:45 Sunshine Discoverer's Club.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "Voice of the Violin."
6:30 Local dance.
6:45 "Chandi," transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers in the Year 2433."
7:30 CBS, "Keller, Sargent and Ross."
7:45 CBS, "The Melodians," news editorialist.
8:00 CBS, Comedy sketch.
8:15 CBS, "The Magic Voice," sketch.
8:30 Edward MacLennan's Quartet.
8:45 CBS, Lyman Orchestra; Newsboy.
8:55 CBS, Leonard Haydon's Orchestra.
9:15 CBS, "Thru the Days," readings; soloist; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, California Melodians; interview; orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Five Star Theater; Mario Chamlee, tenor.
10:15 Local dance music.
11:00 Studio period; news.
11:15 Organ recital.
11:30 Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)
5:00 p. m.—Local dance music.
5:15 CBS, "The Melodians."
5:30 Organ recital.
5:45 CBS, "Cowboy Tom and Indian Chief."
6:00 CBS, H. V. Kaltenborn, commentator.
6:15 CBS, "Parade Plans" for the Roosevelt Inaugural.
6:45 CBS, "Just Plain Bill."
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Boston Chamber Music Ensemble.
7:30 New England Conservatory talk.
7:45 Local dance music.
8:00 Organ recital.
8:15 Announcements; news.
8:30 Local dance music.
8:45 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
8:55 CBS, Charles Carlier, orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.

FOR WEDNESDAY
WBZ and WEZA, Boston and Springfield (590kc-363m)
7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
10:00 NBC program.
12:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:45 NBC program.
1:55 Local studio programs.
4:00 NBC, Eastman School Little Symphony.

THURSDAY'S FEATURES
WBZ
12:00 Noon—"The Monitor View of the News."
1:15 p. m.—NBC, Laying of corner stone of new Department of Justice Building, Washington, D. C.; President Hoover, Attorney-General Mitchell, speakers.
WEEL
8:30 a. m.—Boston Globe news.
12:15 p. m.—Boston Globe news.
1:30 p. m.—Traveler news flashes.
WNAC
7:15 a. m.—News flashes.
12:00 p. m.—Traveler news flashes.
3:31 a. m.—American news.

General Classified

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AGENTS WANTED

INCREASE your income showing hand tailored, silk lined neckties to friends; untailored, direct from manufacturer; 10 minute sale time; commission, \$100.00. Write or call for detailed information. 100 West 25th, New York City.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

CHICAGO, 16 WEST 8th. Block Lake Shore Drive, new 20-story building, unfurnished (corner room); 10 minute walk to lake; 2 rooms from \$60 upwards; also penthouse studio, full view.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS \$200 to \$250.00. The undersigned offers a thorough and extensive service of 21 years' experience in placing men in positions of the caliber desired; the professional, intelligent, and capable men; personal requirements and identity covered; references given; and salary and address for the position secured. 120 Delaware Building, Buffalo, New York.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

SHADOW LAWN. Home offering comfort and attention for those desiring rest and study, 8 miles from Washington, D. C. Booklet on request. Address: MANAGER, East Falls Church, Va.

MYRS REPRESENTATIVES

ORGANIZATION of active salesmen now calling on middle west automobile dealers. Salesmen want on additional line; best references. Write: M. W. HODG, 101 Stephenson Blvd., Detroit, Mich.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

HOSIERY. Includes travel and history. Every \$2.00 low price, unsurpassed quality. Write: CARLSON HOSIERY, Dept. A-4, 244 Madison Ave., New York City.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

EARN BIG COMMISSIONS TAKING ORDERS FOR high grade lingerie and hosiery. Steady work; samples loaned. Please write: CARLSON HOSIERY, Dept. A-4, 244 Madison Ave., New York City.

HOSIERY, LINGERIE

Sell guaranteed quality, lingerie, hosiery, and more. Store price to friends, consumers, etc.; liberal commission. Write: CARLSON HOSIERY, Dept. A-4, 244 Madison Ave., New York City.

"MAY MOORE" hand-made dresses for

little girls are wanted by your friends. Have your own stock of dresses. Write: MAY MOORE, 100 West 4th St., New York City.

SALESLADIES—Who have select clientele or

ladies with social or club connections to take orders for exclusive Knitted Suits, \$10 to \$20.00. Minimum sales three lines, minimum commission 10 percent. Write: MAY MOORE, 100 West 4th St., New York City.

WOMEN BE FINANCIALLY INDEPENDENT

Take orders children's, ladies' dresses, lingerie, hosiery, etc. Minimum sales three lines, minimum commission 10 percent. Write: MAY MOORE, 100 West 4th St., New York City.

TAX CONSULTATION

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THE MYLES STANDISH

30 Bay State Road. Housekeeping apartments, both furnished and unfurnished, in varied units with complete hotel service available.

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CENTRAL EMPLOYMENT AGENCY. NEWARK, N. J. WAR, Boston (590kc-363m). 100 West 10th Street—"The Edgerton"—4 rooms, bath, and kitchen. 100 West 10th Street—"The Edgerton"—4 rooms, bath, and kitchen. 100 West 10th Street—"The Edgerton"—4 rooms, bath, and kitchen.

FUEL

CAMBRIDGE COKE \$10 Ton. Local delivery. CAMBRIDGE GAS LIGHT CO.—Parker 2600. 100 West 10th Street—"The Edgerton"—4 rooms, bath, and kitchen. 100 West 10th Street—"The Edgerton"—4 rooms, bath, and kitchen. 100 West 10th Street—"The Edgerton"—4 rooms, bath, and kitchen.

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MISCELLANEOUS

COAL AND GENERAL HAULING. MAHON FROUNFELDER, Jr., East 600 N. Main Ave., Scranton, Pa. Tel. 3-2458. 100 West 10th Street—"The Edgerton"—4 rooms, bath, and kitchen. 100 West 10th Street—"The Edgerton"—4 rooms, bath, and kitchen. 100 West 10th Street—"The Edgerton"—4 rooms, bath, and kitchen.

MOVING AND STORAGE

100 West 10th Street—"The Edgerton"—4 rooms, bath, and kitchen. 100 West 10th Street—"The Edgerton"—4 rooms, bath, and kitchen. 100 West 10th Street—"The Edgerton"—4 rooms, bath, and kitchen.

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There is a complete stock by all the
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just the one you're looking for.
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Limited
SEEDSMEN TO H. M. THE KING
Garden and Farm Seeds,
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For Pure Safe Milk
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Orders receive prompt attention

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W. J. ATKINSON
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Beef and Pork Butchers
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Grates of All Descriptions
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Smallgate, Beccles, Suffolk (Tel. 58)
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LIMITED
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Ladies', Gentlemen's
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1933

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Not Worthy of Ratification

THE Blaine resolution for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment should not be ratified. The individual states, their officials and electorates stand between the nation and an action that would be almost the worst possible disposal of the undeniably serious question revolving about prohibition in the United States.

This is not to say that any or every proposition for alteration of the Eighteenth Amendment ought necessarily to meet rejection. A widened public support would be desirable for whatever method of liquor control the nation might elect. In view of this, it is possible that a substitute amendment might be drawn embodying a proposal that would commend itself to the judgment of the American voters. But the resolution which has been adopted by the Senate and House of Representatives is not that proposal.

If it is to gain ratification it will not be by any appeal to the judgment, reason or discernment of the people. Its sole prospect of acceptance rests on a play to their emotions, their groping economic discontent and the instinct of the herd. Hence it deserves to be resisted with every energy in the next few weeks lest a decision be made by stampede. It should be resisted not only by those who have always favored prohibition but also by those antiprohibitionists whose conscientiously drawn plans for liquor control have been thrown into the discard in order to cater to the thirst of some and the selfishness of a few.

This resolution is not a solution but a side-step. It proposes only to get rid of prohibition; about liquor it does nothing. And at heart the issue that concerns the United States—and with which it must continue to grapple whether it likes it or not—is not the prohibition question, it is the liquor question.

Several plans for liquor control have been advanced as substitutes for the Eighteenth Amendment. But the amendment now submitted is not a plan; it is a confession of the lack of a plan. It pointedly ignores proposals even of wets to retain to Congress authority to establish a national dispensary or controlled monopoly of liquor manufacture. It offers no attempt to formulate an improved method of dealing with liquor; it merely dumps the whole sorry mess back into the laps of the states.

The repeal resolution as it was hurried through the House stands in a form calculated to please best the private liquor interests. Proposals to outlaw the saloon or take the profit out of the liquor trade were brushed aside in the Senate, and no consideration of amendments was permitted in the lower chamber. The resultant proposal is as close to unqualified repeal as the wets could hope would be ratified. The nation is obliged to choose between retention of the Eighteenth Amendment and going back practically the whole distance to the intolerable conditions which gave rise to that amendment.

The only federal safeguard afforded in the Blaine resolution is a provision against importation of liquor into dry states. Yet this minimum concession to decency, if the National Government considers itself at all obligated by it, will involve a bigger enforcement problem than has prohibition. Repeal in this form would be a plain invitation to the private liquor trade to do its worst not only in exploitation of the drinker but also in domination and corruption of state and local politics. For though some states may try nonprofit methods of liquor control, there are others which would welcome the brewer, distiller and bartender in full flower. And once liquor is legally made, advertised and sold, let any state be on its mettle that assumes, even with federal assistance, to set limits to the profits of traffickers in drunkenness.

In view of the "rush-em-off-their-feet" character of the present repeal movement, and in view of the grave difficulties left unsolved by the Blaine resolution, it behooves the states to weigh carefully their action and to refuse to be stampeded into hasty ratification of a measure that merely makes forty-eight problems grow where one grew before.

Housing—Beyond the Emergency

A GREAT deal has been said about low-cost housing and slum clearance projects in America as means of providing employment and assisting economic recovery, particularly since a sub-paragraph in the act establishing the Reconstruction Finance Corporation authorizes loans for such housing to corporations specially formed under state regulatory laws. But, whereas the subject has been treated largely as an emergency movement, the buildings to be erected and the laws to be passed will endure—or certainly should—a long time beyond the duration of the emergency.

Hence, as Mr. Louis Brownlow argues in the February number of the National Municipal Review, the housing laws which are under consideration in numerous states as steps toward obtaining money from the R. F. C. should be formulated carefully with a long-range as well as a short-range view.

Some states are inclined to pass simple acts

designed merely to meet the federal requirements. Texas has done this. Others, since the federal act was framed partly to fit the New York State housing law, are modeling their state codes on the New York law. Mr. Brownlow deprecates this. First, because the New York State act is far from being a model, having been shot to pieces in an unfriendly Legislature. Second, because any law designed to provide low-cost housing must cut athwart a whole body of existing law, such as tax laws, corporation laws, land laws, zoning laws and so forth, and hence needs to be worked out for each state individually.

The confusion lies in a tendency to consider low-cost housing an emergency problem. It is more than that. The fact that it has possibilities of arousing activity in the building trades does not of itself make it an emergency project. The principal emergency is the need on the part of the states for devising terms attractive enough to win not merely government capital but also private and company investment to the cause of cheaper but better living quarters for those who need them.

This is not to say that housing projects cannot be of great assistance in meeting the general economic emergency. They can be. The passage of soundly drawn housing acts and the establishment of strong housing boards by ten or twelve states could bring about an impressive measure of wholesome and useful activity. But such acts should be drawn with a view to the future as well as of the immediate situation. Points that need to be covered are surveyed in detail by Mr. Charles S. Ascher in a treatise which the Municipal League publishes as a supplement to its Review and which will repay perusal by those interested.

Main Street As an Art Gallery

NO LONGER remote from general public attention are the artists of Dobbs Ferry, N. Y. For the main street of that town has been turned into an art gallery through the simple device of putting paintings and sculptures into the shop windows. Grocers, bakers, dealers in dry goods and shoes, and so on, have taken in the artist as a companion, sharing the public contacts they have through their business with those who would otherwise have no such direct approach.

Often the painter of a picture or the modeler of a figure or the worker in arts and crafts cannot summon the means of paying for a gallery exhibition, though such a showing might mean sales that he needs if he is to go on in his chosen field. The plan that is working so well in Dobbs Ferry and in some of the surrounding villages is resulting in sales to persons who have not hitherto been buyers of locally produced art.

Care has been taken by those in charge not to show figures or pictures in the ultramodern vein, for the general aim has been to arouse a favorable feeling by showing only the sort of thing that would be likely to have general appeal and so possibly find a buyer. Particularly has consideration been given to those whose interest would be confined to small pictures and sculpture for the small-sized house.

The local Girl Scout troop has just bought two landscapes from the shop window museum and presented them to the community center as the possible nucleus of a municipal art collection. One public-spirited citizen turned over the walls as well as the windows of one of his stores to a display of fifty paintings, water colors, drawings, prints and small sculpture. As never before, the townspeople are realizing that the artist is one with the person in commercial or civic life in meriting a share of public attention, for it is he who heightens the visible beauty in the homes that these other professional and commercial activities make possible. The Dobbs Ferry plan deserves wide emulation, though very possibly it is being applied already in many places.

A Year of the R. F. C.

CRITICS of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which has just closed its first year of operations, fail sufficiently to appreciate the circumstances in which it came into being.

The organization made its first loan in the early days of February, last year. At that time the first European run on the gold resources of the United States, set in motion after Britain left the gold standard, was by no means over. In January the United States had exported \$75,000,000. There was still a question in Europe as to the safety of the dollar, a question that was to turn into a second run in April. Moreover, American banks were failing like ninepins, suspensions in January numbering 342. In short, the R. F. C. entered an atmosphere bordering upon panic, a condition which demanded all the efforts of government authorities to allay. It is the verdict of most observers that the corporation performed precisely this service.

Banks and railroads have been the chief beneficiaries of the R. F. C. There are critics who object to any help at all being given to the banks. Some have said that they should put their own house in order. Granted that bank reform is still urgently needed; granted that some institutions may have been helped which may not have any place in a systematic banking order; at the same time there would surely have been no sense in leaving all banks, worthy and unworthy alike, at the mercy of panic. That would have caused needless damage to the community. If you allow essential banks to be knocked down, you have got to set them up again. For, as Mr. Joseph A. Broderick, Superintendent of Banks in the State of New York, says in his last report to the Legislature, "Banks are quasi-public institutions created for the purpose of promoting the advantage and convenience of the public." Why not prevent them from being knocked down?

Much the same question, based on similar reasoning, applies to the railroads. It is sometimes argued that, since some of them are due for receiverships, they should be allowed to pass into receiverships without further ado. The prospect as opened up at the beginning of 1932 of one receivership after another, however, was highly disturbing, and the Govern-

ment was well justified, on the ground of public emergency alone, in closing it.

If laissez faire had been adopted toward the railroads, a responsibility which the Government has to some extent shouldered in the Transportation Act of 1920 would thereby have been shirked. Now, with panic averted, with the help they have received in tiding them over the darkest days, they have some chance of recouping their position.

And those for which there is no chance of survival on the basis of their present financial set-up should soon be able to anticipate receivership proceedings by going into a federal court and filing a petition showing their liabilities and a specific plan of settlement. This is the tenor of the new bankruptcy bill which, having passed the House of Representatives, is now before the Senate. As the recently published report of the National Transportation Committee makes clear, this plan is the *sine qua non* of railroad reorganization.

That the R. F. C. has done its part in averting panic is shown by the record of its finances. Of more than \$1,600,000,000 disbursed, over 70 per cent was advanced prior to July. In that month many business indexes entered a zone of stability, within which they are still wobbling. What the R. F. C. did, and all that it professed to do, was thus to put the brakes on deflation, which, like a snowball, gathers momentum as it goes downhill, with results which are unassessable. It now seems to be entering upon the second phase of its career in speeding up recovery by financing public works.

When Japan Defended China

HISTORY'S repetitious habits are often highly inconvenient. So at least Japan must be thinking just now. For in London excavators in the dusty archives of the British Foreign Office have now turned up diplomatic correspondence which discloses that in 1904, just before the Russo-Japanese War, the situation in Manchuria was almost a duplicate of that which has disturbed the world in recent months—except that Japan was then on the other side of the fence.

Today the League of Nations, speaking more or less as the accredited spokesman of world peace opinion, is demanding that Japan, as a preliminary to the conciliation of her dispute with China, recognize that Manchuria is part of China. That much granted, Geneva has shown every willingness to allow Japan unusual privileges and freedom of action in Manchuria. Indeed, a settlement along the lines of the Lytton Report, which the League has made the basis of its conciliation, would give to Japan greater rights than she enjoyed under the treaties which the Tokyo militarists declare they opened hostilities in Manchuria to uphold.

Japan has refused to recognize Manchuria as part of China. Tokyo tried to make it appear that Japan would accept the ten fundamentals of Chapter IX of the Lytton Report, but when questioned point blank about the seventh fundamental—recognition of Chinese sovereignty in Manchuria—refused. And made preparations to take Jehol.

Now, in 1904 Japan was defending the sovereignty of China against Russia. A Japanese note to Russia dated Feb. 5, 1904, speaks of the "repeated refusal of the Imperial Russian Government to accept the obligation to respect the territorial integrity of China in Manchuria." Indeed, the note seemed to make this one basis for breaking diplomatic relations. In explanation of that break, Baron Komura, then Japanese Foreign Minister, reported to the French Minister to Tokyo that:

Japan desires that Russia should recognize Manchuria as an integral part of China. Provided such a declaration is forthcoming, Japan is prepared to allow Russia complete liberty of action in that province.

Of course, circumstances alter cases, and there are some reasons why Japan should deny today the sovereignty of China in Manchuria which she demanded Russia should concede in 1904. The most noticeable alteration in the case of Manchuria since 1904 is its transformation from a sparsely settled Manchurian domain into the home of nearly 30,000,000 Chinese farmers. Undoubtedly this tremendous Chinese migration into a region where Japan has vital interests has changed Japan's attitude.

But it has also made Manchuria actually and far more truly than in 1904 "a part of China." This is one fact of which Japan in her insistence upon recognition of the "realities of the situation" might well take account. Refusal to do so and continuance of her puppeteering with Manchoukuo only sows the seeds for future trouble. The League of Nations and world opinion may very wisely insist that those seeds shall not be sown.

Editorial Notes

Farmers of Kimball and Cheyenne Counties, Nebraska, are demanding that the Legislature prevent the wholesale theft of their hay. Only stacks in the very shadow of the farmhouse are found to be safe. The marauders are antelope. Protected rigidly by law, the herds have increased to 350 feet-footed but husky hay hounds. The farmers ask the Legislature to make it plain to those amiable antelopes that if they are longer to claim the law's protection they have got to show some respect for the law.

The day after the new President is inaugurated in the United States Germany will go to the polls for the sixth national election in a year. Surely the German Republic will soon be voting into office the kind of government it actually wants, or else the old adage about practice making perfect would seem not to apply to elections.

Excavators in Bartholomew Lane, close to the Bank of England, bring up out of the clay a well-preserved tooth of a mammoth. Which only goes to show that back in the pleistocene age, as today, big things had their goings on in that particular neighborhood.

Of course Franklin D. Roosevelt should be called the thirty-first President! Grover Cleveland was President twice, not two Presidents.

Empires: Modern Style

By R. A. SCOTT-JAMES

TWO Englishmen who captured the imagination of the world in the late nineteenth century have this year been simultaneously recalled to the attention of the public—Gen. Charles Gordon, who was sacrificed in a forlorn cause at Khartum in 1885, and Cecil Rhodes, the millionaire "Imperialist" who "opened up" South Africa.

These two men stand out like signposts to history. Rhodes was a powerful incarnation of the aggressive racial ambition which reached its peak thirty or forty years ago, and is not yet passed; Gordon looked into the future, and anticipated the ideals of our own time. Rhodes laid the foundation of his influence in South Africa by amassing a monstrous fortune. "It is no use having big ideas if you have not the cash to carry them out," he said. Gordon won the trust of the Chinese by refusing a "roomful of treasure."

Rhodes enlarged the British Empire by annexing thousands of square miles in Africa. Gordon endeavored to save Egypt for the Egyptians, and to keep the European bondholders at bay. "This is my dream," said Rhodes, looking at the map of Africa, "all red!"—the color of the British flag. But Gordon chose an Italian, an American, a German, an Englishman and Egyptians to help him in equatorial Africa, to indicate that his mission was not for England, but civilization.

The attitude of Rhodes led directly to the Boer War and survived among some of the nations engaged in the great war; it is still present in Manchuria; it is not extinct in any nation. The ideals of Gordon are manifest in the League of Nations, the Pact of Peace, and the crusade for disarmament. It triumphed when that very Egypt which, following the line of Rhodes, had come under British occupation, was granted independence; and when Iraq, which British arms captured from the Turks, was voluntarily released from the British mandate, and became a self-governing sovereign state.

In thirty years the whole conception of empire—one which hitherto predominated throughout the history of the world—has changed. The attitude of Rhodes has been quelled. Gordon is crowned in the imagination of mankind. But the former still moves uneasily and restlessly, ready to assert itself at any time in some new outburst of ambition.

Rhodes has been the subject of several books which have appeared during the last month or two. The estimates of him present curious contrasts. Seen through the eyes of his own time, objectively presented as by Mr. J. G. Lockhart, he appears as a great man, forceful, not ungenerous, bent on the aggrandizement of the Anglo-Saxon race. "In him," says Mr. William Flomer, looking at him from another viewpoint, "was focused the very spirit of his age," whose tendency was to regard material wealth and national glory as synonymous ideals and to increase them by any means and to any extent. "He was the 'slave of a purely worldly formula.' "Does that man best serve his country who encourages in it, directly or

indirectly, the tumescence of pride and greed and boastful self-confidence?"

These are hard words, and they seem not less hard when we remember that they are a judgment not upon Rhodes alone, but upon that whole conception of empire which prevailed in the world of our grandparents or even parents. But Rhodes was at least perfectly sincere—as sincere as Rudyard Kipling was when he sang his songs of empire, or as Joseph Chamberlain was when he dreamed of a federation of a third of the world under the British flag. He believed that the Anglo-Saxon race—and he included those of Anglo-Saxon origin in the United States—was peculiarly fitted to be instruments in "civilizing" the world.

"I contend," he said, "that we are the first race in the world, and that the more of the world we inhabit, the better it is for the human race." At the age of twenty-four he bequeathed his wealth to a trust having for its object "the extension of British rule throughout the world." Thinking in terms of powerful men fitted to open up and dominate the globe, we cannot forget that he secured his own power by amassing money, and that he used it to bring territory and ever more territory under the British flag, and that the imperial idea constantly tended to shape itself in his mind as one of sheer size. The Cape to Cairo—"all red"—Anglo-Saxons, welded together in a concept of purposeful unity, occupying all the undeveloped, unexploited parts of the earth's surface.

In that mood, manifested by the Britons, and causing a reaction similar in character among the Dutch, came the Boer War, and the conquest of the Dutch Republics. But the new imperial or international aspiration, the aspiration of Gordon, was already alive; and it might seem that Rhodes's work was all undone when a Liberal Parliament in London granted equal rights to the Cape Dutch by creating the Union of South Africa in 1909—thereby making the Dutch the ascendant elements at the Cape.

The bonds of empire, so far from being tightened up by federation as Rhodes and Chamberlain had dreamed, were loosened, and had to be welded together again by other forces of a more intangible character. No longer, in the old imperial policy, do politicians think of India under the blessings of English rulers. It is now India for the Indians, Egypt for the Egyptians, Iraq for the Iraqis, and Ireland just as Irish as the Irish want it to be.

But under the new ideal of internationalism which is spreading its way in the world, we may at least treasure so much of the racial feeling as Rhodes was justified in admiring. Though we may not forget that the Russians or the Japanese may have as much right as Anglo-Saxons have to assert the claims of their civilizations to pre-eminence in the world, it is none the less open to all the English-speaking peoples, whom Rhodes endowed with Oxford scholarships, to cultivate together the type of character they believe in, and fit it to take the greatest possible part in the affairs of the world. There need be no "jingoism" in that.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the endorsement of the Monitor.

Minerals and World Peace

A RECENT address by Professor Field of Princeton University calls fresh attention to the uneven distribution by countries of minerals essential to civilization. It gives warning that until the geographical location of important metals—coal, oil, nitrates, phosphates and potash—is seriously considered from an international point of view, there "never can be a reasonable amity among nations." On the other hand, as Sir Thomas Holland stated in his address as president of the British Association for the Advancement of Science a few years ago, if an embargo on "mineral products" were laid against a nation violating the Briand-Kellogg pact, no war could last any considerable time—if the "British" Empire and America were united in enforcing it.

According to Professor Field's schedules, Japan has barely enough copper and zinc for domestic consumption, with an inadequate supply of iron, chrome and manganese, and is entirely dependent upon other nations for other supplies except coal and petroleum. Italy is in much the same position, except that she has no control over petroleum and coal as Japan has through mandates. Germany has inadequate supplies of metallic minerals, but excesses of coal, nitrates and potash, while France is "only a little better off than Germany," with more aluminum and iron than she needs, but no petroleum. The United States has all she needs within her own sovereign territory except the ferro-alloys, nitrates and potash. The United States and the British Empire together have absolute or partial control of two-thirds of the essential resources of the world.

Sir Thomas Holland put the figure even higher—at "nine-tenths of the mineral resources of the world." If the term "mineral resources" were substituted for "arms and munitions," implements of war and other articles of war," as named in such embargo proposals as that of the Capper resolution, it would give a clear definition of contraband and an adequate means of preventing extended warfare. "Materials of war" may be made to include everything that gives physical or even moral aid to the military or naval forces of any country. A scientific definition of "mineral products," on the other hand, would leave no materials of war in a conditional category.

It may thus be said that while the unequal distribution of minerals may menace peace, this geological fact may also help in preventing another great war.—New York Times.

A Recognition of Gains

THE public is prone to think that conditions pertaining to the betterment of government and society in general are getting worse, yet the Times-Journal is of the opinion that this is a mistake. That on the contrary, we have made great advancement in the direction of better government and better living conditions among the people in general.

"When we compare the conditions of the saloon days with those of the present time, we cannot help but conclude that we have made a long step not only of bringing our citizenship up to a higher standard of living, but our officials charged with law enforcement are at the present time, as a rule, so far superior to the saloon days as day is to night."

In those days, in practically all the American cities, the saloons and their henchmen practically elected a very large majority of the public officials, especially those of the city and county governments.

It was not uncommon to find a number of saloon keepers members of the city council, and in many cities the police forces were very largely dominated and made up of former bar tenders who could be depended upon to enforce the laws, especially against the saloons, as they thought proper.

In those days it was natural of course that drunkenness was given a loose hand, and as long as the drunkards were not overly boisterous they could stumble up and down the streets and not always be molested. The public conscience and public opinion has been so well trained in the last ten or twelve years that there is more publicity given and more stress laid upon the discovery of a quart of whisky or the sale of same, than there used to be over a whole barrel of the same intoxicating drink.

The standard of living and right thinking has been brought to a higher level by the force of an improved public opinion, and the undercurrent of thought is wid-

ening with the passing of the months to make this public opinion stronger and more vigorous as the days go by. While on this subject, we might call the attention of our lawmakers to the fact that while some leaders seem so determined in their endeavors to make it appear that the overwhelming majority received by the Democratic ticket last November was a mandate from the people to bring back strong drink, that this contention is very likely to be a grave error.

The Democratic platform contained a large number of planks which held forth hope to a nation in an abyss of an economic depression and to the millions of men out of employment. These millions of people saw relief in no other direction except from the Democratic Party, and it was therefore not surprising that the Democratic ticket was swept into power by an overwhelming majority.

The feelings and desires of the masses of these voters were expressed in the words of numbers of the group who assembled in Washington a few weeks since to demand certain relief measures from Congress, when many of them yelled out in no uncertain terms, "We want bread, not beer."

Congress has already spent entirely too much time juggling with this beer measure which, if enacted into law and declared constitutional, would result in removing a large portion of the government taxes from the shoulders of the millionaires and place it on the shoulders of the drinkers while taking away the necessities of life from thousands of innocent women and children.

What the lawmakers should do, if possible, is to devise plans by which the millions now out of employment may be given an opportunity to earn a living and thus stimulate the thousands of legitimate lines of business in our land instead of setting up a traffic that will be ruinous to all the honest kinds of endeavor.—Bowling Green (Ky.) Times-Journal.

Teachers Against Liquor

THE Texas State Teachers' Association at its recent meeting in Fort Worth included in its list of resolutions one against the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. The National Educational Association has repeatedly declared itself in favor of prohibition.

Why is it that teachers here have not been swept away, also, in the wet wave that has submerged the entire country? Why does the teaching profession stand out as the one profession (except the ministry) against the return of a legalized traffic in alcoholic beverages? We believe it is because the profession feels an especial responsibility in this matter.

The community looks to the teachers to take care of the children's interest, and teachers have generally shown a quick response whenever the welfare of children is at stake. Teachers know that the life of the liquor trade lies in persuading the young to cultivate the drinking habit.

Teachers dread the opening of the sluice gates of liquor advertising which will follow the abandonment of present prohibitory measures.

They visualize the technique of cigarette advertising applied to beverage alcohol.

They see the well-known testimonial of 9764 physicians who will say that a little alcohol in beverage form is not only not bad but beneficial.

They see the girls of school age appealed to by their movie idols who endorse this drink or that.

They see billboards flaming with ruddy-cheeked aviators who must take a drink to make them airworthy, devised especially for the boys.

They hear the preachments of smooth-voiced radio pleaders assuring everyone that it is well to be a little tipsy.

In short, they know that the same devices which fastened the cigarette habit on the young will be used now to fasten the drink habit on them. In former times the school and the church had the advantage in dealing with the young; but with the commercialized motion picture and the commercialized radio now in the field, and well established, any vice which yields a large profit can take over the leadership of the young.

Teachers feel their hold slipping in the very field in which they have always had an especial responsibility. That is why 90 per cent of the teachers of this country are prohibitionists.

They realize, perhaps, as keenly as any other group the shortcomings and difficulties of prohibitory measures, but they are unwilling to forgo the immense gain of silencing liquor advertising.—Intercollegiate League (Austin, Texas).